INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies?

VOL. XVII. NO. 303– BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24 1929. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY.

GANDHI-IRWIN CONFERENCE BREAK-DOWN.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED.

Dominion Status The Stumbling Block.

AGREED COMMUNIQUE TO BE ISSUED.

DELHI, Dec. 23.

Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders met the Viceroy at 4-30 and conversations lasted till 7-30 p.m. It is understood that conference failed on main question of Dominion Status and an agreed communique will be issued shortly Pandit Motilal Nehru informed the Associated Press that no agreement had been reached and that he would be leaving for Lahore to-night. Mr. Jinnah leaves tomorrow for Bombay and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru for Madras.—A. P.

Mahatma Holds The Key.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23.

Leaders had a preliminary talk at the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel's residence just before leaving for Viceroy's House. Those who attended were Mr. Gandhi, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Jinnah, Pandit Motilal Nehru and the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel. There were also present Dr. Ansari, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar. The five-leaders summoned to the conference with Lord Irwin left at 4-15 p.m. It is understood that the preliminary talk among them led to a better understanding than was the case last evening or this morning.

The general opinion was that the main burden of the success of the Conference lay on Mr. Gandhi's shoulders.—A. P.

SPECIAL CABINET MEETING

—:o:—

Mr. Benn Recalled From Aberdeen.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The Cabinet met specially today. It was assumed that the meeting was occasioned by the news from India especially in view of Mr. Wedgwood Benn's sudden recall from Aberdeen; but it is pointed out that the Cabinet summons was issued before the outrage occurred.—Reuter.

INFORMAL TALKS AMONG LEADERS.

—:o:—

Mr. Jinnah Suggests Partial Amnesty.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23.

Prior to the interview with the Viceroy, of Indian Nationalist representatives, there has been some informal conference amongst Indian leaders themselves, to come to an agreement of policy and to form a united basis for representation, of the Indian point of view.

JINNAH MEETS GANDHIJI.

Mr. Jinnah who arrived in Delhi yesterday, had a long informal talk with Pandit Motilal Nehru. Mahatma Gandhi and the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel. It is understood that Dr. Ansari too was present at that conference The Conference took place in the house of Mr. Patel where Pandit Motilal Nehru. Mr. Jinnah and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru have been staying. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who arrived only this morning was not present in the conference.

PARTIAL AMNESTY.

It is learnt that Mr. Jinnah expressed the opinion for the acceptance of a partial amnesty to political prisoners, while Pandit Motilal did not favour this attitude, as it might not create any good influence on the extreme section of the Congress. Mahatmaji also does not seem to have favoured Mr. Jinnah's policy. In the absence of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who is recognised to be one of the most important figure in the interview, the conference ended without arriving at any specific decision.—Free Press.

Hopes Of United Front.

—:o:—

NEW DEHLI, Dec. 23.

It is understood that another informal conference was again held at Mr. V. J. Patel's house this morning, at which Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Patel were present. Mahama Gandhi did not attend the conference as he has been observing silence. He will break his silence at 3-30 p.m. and join the leaders in conference, prior to the interview with the Viceroy which takes place at 4-30 p.m.

It is understood that all possible efforts will be made for coming to an agreement in regard to the policy and the Indian point of view to be placed before the Viceroy and such efforts are also expected to be successful.—Free Press.

LORD PEEL INTERVIEWS SIR T. B. SAPRU.

—:o:—

To See Nationalist Leaders Also.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23.

Lord Peel, ex-Conservative Secretary of State has arrived here, and sees Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru this afternoon. He may also see other Nationalist Leaders.—A. P.

FOLLOW MAHATMA'S LEAD

—:o:—

Mr. Sen Gupta's Advice To Bengal Delegates.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

"I deliberately state that if the demands of the Congress is not accepted before the mid-night of December 31, the country will launch a programme of independence", said Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta addressing a meeting at Shraddhanand Park on "Bengal Delegates' duty", on the eve of Congress.

Referring to the Secretary of State's statement that Dominion Status has already been in action, Mr. Sen Gupta said that the same was represented by Jallianwalabagh down to the crop of sedition prosecutions and house-searches, etc. He advised Bengal delegates to follow the lead of Mahatma Gandhi.—Free Press.

SINDH DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Full Quota For Lahore

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Dec. 23.

A full quota of delegates and a large number of visitors attending the Lahore Congress from Sind. The railway authorities are running a special which leaves to-day noon and reaches Lahore on the 24th evening. Dr. Choitram, President, Sind Provincial Congress Committee and Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram leave by the same train for Lahore.—Free Press

Govt. Pensioner's Wire To Motilalji And Gandhi.

—:o:—

DHARWAR, Dec. 23.

Mr. B. V. Joshi, retired educational inspector of Bombay whose pension has been forfeited by the Government since 1921 for the part Mr. Joshi took in political activities has wired to Mahatma Gandhi as follows:—

"In demanding stipulations preliminary to the Round Table Conference pray do not forget the withdrawal of pensions on political grounds."

He has also wired to Pandit Motilal Nehru about the same thing saying that his loss to-date on account of the forfeiture of his pension amounts to nearly Rs. 20,000.—Free Press.

YOUTHS WARNING TO ELDERS.

Talk Of Peace Useless Without Release Of All Politicals.

BAREILLY, Dec. 23.

A general meeting of the Bareilly Youth League passed resolutions that they wished to make it clear to the leaders and all concerned that unless and until persons undergoing trial or imprisonment for political offences non-violent or otherwise are unconditionally released, all talk of peace and Round Table Conference is superfluous.

The resolution further expects that the youths of the country will spare no pains to see the demand accepted and in the event of non-acceptance, to be prepared for a final struggle for Independence.—Free Press.

PT. JAWAHARLAL LEAVES FOR LAHORE.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President-elect of the Indian National Congress left for Lahore this morning by the Punjab Mail with his mother and other members of his family.

Interviewed by a Press representative, the President-elect declined to make any statement, forecasting the decision of the Congress on the question of independence.

However there is a feeling in Congress circles here that acting on the Calcutta Congress resolution, the Lahore Congress will very likely adopt the independence resolution, even in spite of the offer of a Round Table Conference and the conciliatory Parliamentary debates.

Due to an offer of free printing, made by a Lahore press, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has sent, it is understood, his presidential address for printing there, on Saturday last.—Free Press,

LAHORE CONGRESS AND BOMBAY SIKHS.

—:o:—

Congress Accused Of Ignoring Their Claims.

A meeting of the Sikhs of Bombay, held under the auspices of Sri Guru Singh Sabha, regrets that the policy of the Indian National Congress in dealing with the communal representation and disregarding the rights of the Sikhs in the Punjab, has forced the Sikhs to abstain from co-operating with the Congress. The Sikhs are far advanced nationally, and even the most conservative sections amongst them stand for at least Dominion Status. They do not regard communal representation as conducive to National solidarity and would support its total banishment from India. But as the Congress has accepted the principle of Communal Representation, the Sikhs' right in the Punjab would only be safe with at least 30 per cent representation being acceded to them. Unless this demand is agreed to the Sikhs in keeping with their self-respect, they would not co-operate with the Congress as they have been wantonly insulted and disregarded in the Nehru Report and at the last year's Calcutta Congress and All-Parties' Convention.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN CHINESE WATERS.

—:o:—

HUNDREDS OF PERSONS DROWNED.

Steamer Caught In Violent Midnight Storm.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Hong Kong.—Hundreds of persons have been drowned as a result of a disaster of a small Chinese steamer named "Leechong". It left Swabue on 21st December for Hong Kong with Chinese officers and crew and 250 Chinese passengers including women and children. The vessel was caught in violent storm at mid-night, was swamped by mountainous waves and sank. Two half-frozen seamen clinging to the wreckages were picked up by junks. The remainder were drowned.—Reuter.

T. U. CONGRESS SPLIT.

—:o:—

Conference Of Leaders In Lahore.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

Sjt. Subhaschandra Bose, President, All India Trade Union Congress proposes to call a meeting of the Executive Council of the Trade Union Congress sometime in January. In the meantime, he proposes to convene an informal conference with those connected with the Trade Union Movement at Lahore with a view to arrive at a compromise and fix a date for the meeting of the Executive Council.—Free Press

Lahore Prisoner's Mother's Wire To Mahatma.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 23.

Srimati Sarat Kumari Sinha, the mother of Bejoy Kumar Sinha, an accused in the Lahore "Conspiracy" Case has wired to Mahatma Gandhi to consider in his negotiations with the Viceroy all political prisoners including the under-trials.—Free Press.

ENCOURAGING HAND-WEAVING INDUSTRY.

—:o:—

Bhavnagar State Abolishes Handloom Tax.

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 22.

The Bhavnagar State has, in order to encourage hand-weaving industry, abolished the tax of Re. 1 levied on each handloom from this year. This tax was yielding a revenue of Rs. 2,000 to the State.

PEOPLES' PARTY SWEEPS THE BOARD.

—:o:—

EGYPTIAN ELECTION RESULTS.

No Early Decision On Treaty With Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Cairo.—One hundred and fifty-two Wafdists have hitherto been elected out of a total of 160. The others are one Watanist and seven Independents. It is impossible to say at present what the new Parliament's attitude will be on the proposed Anglo-Egyptian Treaty which was not made the issue at the election. All depends on the Executive's lead. Proposals will most probably be submitted to Parliamentary Committees, and so no early decision can be expected.—Reuter.

Karachi-Delhi Air Service.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Dec. 23.

It is understood that on the occasion of the inauguration of the Karachi-Delhi air route, a special commemorative postmark will be used on the letters conveyed in both directions.—A. P.

House Raids Continue In Calcutta.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

Extensive raids and searches were conducted in North and South Calcutta and suburbs all day yesterday in connection with attempted robbery of Naior Mail Van. The places searched included Vidyasagar College Hostel and Dispensary and from the former several incriminating letters were seized from the rooms of two or three Boarders. The Houses of Sataya Bhushan Gupta and Dhirendranath Mookerjee now undergoing trial at Alipore on charge of sedition were also searched. No arrests however, were made.—A. P.

SHOT DEAD DURING CIRCUS SHOW.

—:o:—

A Tragic Occurrence In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

In the course of a sharp shooting performance at Carson's Circus in Central Avenue by the proprietor himself, a workman was accidently shot through the heart and he died instantly.

Mr. Carson was giving his usual demonstrations and everything went well until he was bursting balloons placed round the head of an actress with a very small bore Remington Rifle. In spite of strict injunctions, however, a workman got behind the board placed behind the objects aimed at while the act was being performed and was thus shot.—A. P.

CHARITY SHOW IN AID OF MUSLIM GIRLS ORPHANAGE FUND.

—:o:—

A charity show in aid of Muslim Girls' Orphanage Fund, was given on Sunday night in Ripon Theatre, Grant Road, by India's celebrated dancer Miss Blanche and her Company, under the patronage of Mr. P. A. Kelly, C. I. E., Commissioner of Police. A programme of 17 items of dances and songs was gone through, including Turkish and Arabic dance, Marwari and Hindu Joce dance, also electric dance. The last item evoked considerable appreciation. The dances were performed to the accompaniment of songs.

During the first interval, speeches were made drawing attention of the public to the need of financial help to the institution.

ATTEMPT TO DERAIL VICEREGAL TRAIN.

"Careful Plan Carried Out With Skill And Secrecy."

LORD IRWIN UNHURT.

Accident Two Miles Away From Delhi.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23.

Great sensation prevails over a bomb outrage on His Excellency the Viceroy's special train this morning. His Excellency with the staff was returning to Delhi from his tour, and, it is understood, when the special train carrying His Excellency and party reached Nizamuddin, about three miles away from New Delhi, two bombs were thrown on the running train from the railway side. A portion of the train was damaged b the terrific explosion caused by the bombs. His Excellency did not receive any injury.

Details are as yet lacking. But the police presume the outrage was an attempt on His Excellency. Two bearers of the Viceroy's staff are reported to have received injuries.—Free Press.

VICEROY REACHES DELHI.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23.

In spite of the bomb outrage, the Viceregal train arrived here punctually. The Union Jack was hoisted when His Excellency entered the Viceregal House, which has been designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens and constructed by Mr Rouse, Chief Engineer.

Police are investigating the bomb outrage. The bomb was not thrown at the train, but has been placed on the permanent way rails. The train was considerably shaken. Their Excellencies and whole staff have not been injured. The Viceroy transacted business according to his programme.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23.

Enquiries at the Viceroy's House show that when the explosion took place it was taken as if a number of fog signals had gone off till the whole train shook violently. Both the Viceroy and Lady Irwin were not aware of the accident until Colonel Harvey, Military Secretary, reported the outrage. The Viceroy alighted at New Delhi and proceeded to inspect the damage. The Viceroy and Lady Irwin are quite well. The explosion was heard by a majority of New Delhi residents, but all mistook it for the usual guns heralding the Viceroy's arrival. The Viceroy proceeded from the station to the new House where he received an address of welcome from the New Delhi Municipality.—A. P.

Attempt To Derail Viceregal Special.

—:o:—

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Delhi, N. W. Railway, wires under date December 23:—

"On the 23rd instant at about 7-40 hours an attempt was made to derail the Viceregal Special Train between Hazrat Nizamuddin and New Delhi by means of a charge of explosive under the track. Apparently, the charge exploded between the third and fourth vehicles behind the engine and although one rail was broken and minor damage caused to the third and fourth vehicles the train continued upon its journey and arrived at New Delhi to scheduled time. There were no casualties."—A. P.

"London Profoundly Shocked."

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The bomb outrage at Delhi has profoundly shocked London. The "Evening Standard" in an editorial emphasises that the British policy in India will not be deflected in the slightest by deeds of violence —Reuter.

PILOT ENGINE PASSES SAFELY.

—:o:—

"Bomb Placed On Rails Connected By Wire."

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22.

Details are now available of the como outrage on the Viceregal special. It would appear that it took place between Nezamuddin and New Delhi stations.

It is recalled that exactly this day seventeen years ago when Lord Hardinge made his state entry into Delhi a bomb outrage occurred. To-day on the first entry of the Viceroy into his new House on the ridge overlooking Humayun's old Fort, a similar outrage took place.

It now appears from an authoritative source that the train was running at a speed of fifty miles an hour. The pilot engine passed safely but the bomb was laid for Viceroy's train and it was evidently placed on he permanent way, connected by electric wire.

VESTIBLE DAMAGED.

The presumption is that the exploder was worked by pressing a button. As result of the explosion, the vestibule connecting two carriages in the special train was badly damaged, glass windows smashed and the verandah of one of the carriages also damaged. The train proceeded without stoppage and reached New Delhi punctually. One rail was twisted and a portion of the permanent way partly damaged.

RESENTMENT FELT AT OUTRAGE.

Later.—The outrage took place at mile 952. Two feet four inches of rail was twisted. Considerable resentment is felt at the outrage, and the Delhi and Central C. I. D. have taken up the investigation. Chief Commissioner Sir John

(Continued on page 5.).

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

INDIAN COTTON CROP NEWS.

Daily Arrivals At Various Centres.

BOMBAY PATDAR RATES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 23.

	Bales. Arrisals	Rate. Rs.
Ujjain	950	305/20
Indore	300	250/70
Ralam	60	325/55
Sennabad	200	275/80
Bir	200	275/80
Buranpur	200	280/82
Amalner	400	260/65
Dhulia	350	265/70
Chopda	100	280/82
Nagpur	500	295/305
Lyalpur (Sindh-American)	100	327/32
Lyalpur (Desh)	250	230/35
Onkara	200	230/35
Abohar	350	325/35
Tandianwada		
Chandosi	100	245/50
Amraoti	400	260/65
Barsi Kurrurwada	200	260/65
Ganga Khed	350	270/75
	Carts Arrivals	Rates Rs.
Khandwa	750	275/80
Wardha	850	272/75
Wun	900	280/85
Pandharwada	500	280/85
Yeotmal	800	280/85
Arvi	600	280/90
Nanded	500	330/40
Latur	250	330/35
Parbhani	400	310/20
Khandesh		250/60
Ahmednagar		260/62
Jaina		260/65
Bijapur		260/65
Bengal U. P.		215/20
Khamgam	650	265/75
Jalgaon		265/70
C. P. No. 2		270/72
Kudchi		300/305
Mathia		245/50
Pachora		265/70
Puana	300	300/305
Harda	300	270/75
Pandharpur	300	275/80
Hingoli	400	265/70
Karanja	300	265/70
Sailu	250	260/70
Shedbal		280/90
Pandurna		280/90
Kasur (Bengal)		225/30
Hinganghat		270/75
Warora		277/82
Pulgaon	400	250/60
Ranala		250/60
Nandarbar		250/60
Katol		285/90
Vamboria		250/60
Sirpur		260/65
Malkapur		260/65
Sanavad		260/65
Kumpta		290/310
Tirupur Cambodia		360/70
Dhondycha		255/60
Erondol		255/60
Banusar		265/70
Sindhi		280/85
Khirkia		268/73
Ghurja		215/20
Hansi		220/25
Warangam		255/60
Sindurni		255/60
Chalisgaon		265/70
Budhanvar	50	340/60
Akola	300	262/72
Khanewal		327/32
Tobakaxi		327/32
Apatwala		327/32
Multan (Sind American)		327/32
Surgoda		327/32

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

B. C. RATE.
T T 1/5 7/8
D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1-5 29/32 ready.
Banks Selling D D 1-5 15/16.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 29/32 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 15/16 15th Jan.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 Feb
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Jany.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Feb.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 275 1/4
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4
Banks Buying T T 273 1/2

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 134 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 132

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 117 1/4.

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 147 3/4.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90 1-8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.88 7/32 21st inst.
Shanghai/London 2/2 3/16 23rd inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/16 21st inst.
London/Paris 123.90. 21st inst.
London/Belgium 34.860 21st inst.
London/Switzerland 25.09½ 21st inst.
London/Italy 93.25 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 20th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 22 1/2 20th ins. 22 1/16 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 22 1/4 20th inst. 22 1/16 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 48 13/16 20th inst.; 48 3/8 21st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 13/16 per cent 20th inst. 4 13/16 per cent. 21st inst.
London Discount 6 Mos 4 3/4 per cent. 20th inst; 4 3/4 per cent 21st inst.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call. 2 3/4 per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos 5 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent. 12 Mons 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown,
Bombay, Dec. 23.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 512 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 107 per ton.

COTTON TEXTILE PRODUCTION.

—:o:—

September 1929.

The statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills from returns furnished for the month of September 1929, issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence, India show the following summary in thousand of pounds:—

	Sept. 1929	Aug. 1929	Sept. 1928
	1,000lbs	1,000lbs	1,000.b.
Yarn spun	69,708	68,55	39,51
Woven goods manufactured	47,715	44.939	26,70

The total quantity of yarn spun during the month under review amounted to 70 million lbs and that of woven goods to 45 million lbs, as compared with 4 million and 27 million lbs, respectively, in the corresponding month of the preceding year, showing an increase of 76.4 per cent in the case of yarn, and o 78.7 per cent in the case of woven goods.

In the six months, April to September, 1929, the quantitie manufactured were 377 mulion lb of yarn and 252 million lbs o woven goods. These figures are compared in the statement below with those for the corresponding periods of the two preceding years:—

	Six months, April to September. 1929	1928	1927
	1,000lbs	1,000lbs	1,000lbs
Yarn spun	376.558	254,877	418,697
Woven goods manufactured	252,298	172,607	291,850

The exports of Indian yarn by sea from British India to foreign countries during the six months April to September, 1929, were 12,034,000 lbs, as compared w... 7,959,000 lbs and 12,234,000 lbs, in the corresponding periods of 1928 and 1927, respectively.

The quantity of coarse, medium and fine yarns produced in Indian mills is compared below with the quantity imported by sea from foreign countries during September, and the six months April to September, 1928 and 1929. The production of coarse yarn (Nos. to 25) in the month of September 1929, was 57 million lbs, and the imports of the same counts were 155,000 lbs only; the production of medium counts (Nos. 26 to 40 was 11 million lbs, and of fine counts (above No. 40) 1,295,000 lbs, as against 1,005,000 lbs and 701,000 lbs, respectively, of imported yarn of the same counts.

	Month of Sept 1929 Production. 1,000 lbs	Imports. 1,000 lb
Nos. 1 to 25	56,821	155
Nos. 26 to 40	11,006	1,005
Above Nos. 40	1,295	70

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

The local Stock Exchange remained closed on account of Christmas and New Year Holiday. The market will open on the 2nd proximo.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

N. Y. Futures 23 to 27 Points Up.

PRE—X'MAS COVERING.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

On Soturday the New York Cotton futures market easy at a declinee of 7 points in sympathy with lower Liverpool advices but sharply advanced nearly a quarter cent. on active short covering before Xmas Holiday. There was betteer feeling on strength in Wall Street. In a narrow and dull market when operators did not care about the small fluctuation that we are having at present in cotton, prices showed a sharp recovery. The rise does not give any clue for a sustained improvement and we see no reason to follow the advance. It is bear market and such rallies should be taken advantage to sell cotton. The curtailment of production is increasing bevond average expectation as Reuter's weekly review of cotton says as under:—

During the week under review the market has been quiet.

Selling occurred in the early part of the week promoted by renewed discussion of the features militating against higher prices which has appeared in the testimony before the Cotton Investigation Committee of Senate. This testimony emphasised particularly the increasing competition in the world's markets from other growths of cotton.

As prices neared parity with the Government Loan values in the South, offering tapered off, while Trade buying improved.

More severe curtailment in mill activity is believed to be taking place in December contrarywise to the fact that better holiday business than was anticipated has been reported throughout the country.

Arguments on both sides of the market emphasise the dependence of prices upon developments in the Spot and Cloth markets and, later, on the shaping up of the next crop prospects.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

The New York and New Orleans markets will be closed on 25th December and 1st January.

The Liverpool market will be closed on 24th, 25th, 26th and 1st January.

The local markets will remain closed on 24th, 25th, 26th 26th and 31st December and 1st January.

PRIVATE CABLES.

—:o:—

N. Y. January Highest 17.02 (at about the close lowest 16.70.

(OPENING.)

Norden:—20-12-29: "Think situation bearish, but short selling repressed holding movement encouraged by Farm Boards policy."

Munds:—"Cotton selling below price. Federal Farm Boards willing to lend Co-operatives. Doubt decline carry much further."

Hemelrky:—"Spinners taking so far this season are 6 888.000 bales. America reports very large print cloth sales."

—:o:—

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Ready Prices have dropped b. about 2 Annas per cwt. Our Forward Market has also ruled easie... to-day by evidencing a drop ... about an Anna per cwt. in Saturday's closing price-levels

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

The White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/9 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 1/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
S.S. Snikh Rs. 7/5/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Nov. Rs. 7/5/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Dec. Rs. 7/4/6 per cwt. per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 7/- per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 7/8/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Rs. 7/9/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 7/9/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 7/- cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Easy.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

	1929-30	1928-29
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 21-12-29	6545000	6773000
Receipts Yesterday 21-12-29	34000	2700
Exports to date 21-12-29	3622000	2645000
Stock at Ports 20-12-	2639000	2327000
Stock Interior 20-12-29	1477000	1232000
Liverpool	337000	75500
pply	5967000	5804000
Sight	11104000	10656000
t of 12-29	6868000	7102000

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 23.

The local forward market opened at Rs. 313/4 for Broach A./M. delivery and ruled easy on selling by jobbers and bear operators. Liverpool opened at a rise of 11 points and prices after declining to Rs. 312/ recovered to Rs. 312/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. for Christmas Holidays and will re-open on Friday the 27th inst. Closing quotations were at under:—

Broach A./M. 312/12
Oomra D./J. 259/8
Oomra March 266/12
Oomra May 272/8
Bengal D./J 205/12
Bengal March 214
Bengal May 221/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

March 192.10 plus 0.90
June 194.70

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Bengal D./J. 206.
Bengal March 215.
Bengal May, 222.
Broach A./M. 313.
Umra D./J. 260.
Umra March 268.
Umra May 273.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Bengal	219	214	209	203
Sind	224	219	214	208
Punjab	219	214	209	203
Rajputana	219	214	209	203
Umra No. 3	268	265	262	257
C. P. No. 1		285	282	279
C. P. No. 2.		277	274	271

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

1000 Ralli Bros. Nimbahera 254 1/2
100 Do. Nizamabad 254 1/2
100 Do Arandol 254
300 Bo. Pachora 254
100 Do. Dondaicha 254
200 B Karshandas Khirakya 273½
100 Do. Khamgaon 264 1/2
100 Do. Khandwa 265
100 Do. Bhavnagar 249 1/2
100 Forbes & Co. Nandgaon 253
100 Do. Nandura 266
100 Bombay & Co. Neemuch 254
100 Do. Bhavnagar 244
100 Do. Pandharpur 257
100 Do. Karadwadi 251 1/2
100 Ebrahim Tulsidas Rotak 214
100 Do. Hinganghat 279

Ready Cotton market closed on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

BULLION.

—:o:—

(THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSO. LTD).

SILVER.

—:o:—

London Ready 22/1.
London Forward 22/2.
China Op. 2/1/14. Clo. 2/1/13.
American 48/2. s
Ready 50.
Pash. Op. 50/1. Clos. 49/14..
Maha. Op. 50/3. Clos 50.
Teji Mandi:-
Posh 0/14/0.
Maha. 1/4/0.

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Ready 21/9/3.
Posh. 21/8/6.
Maha 21/8/3.
N. City 21/10/6.
N. Manordas 21/10/3.

SENSATIONAL DECLINE IN SILVER.

—:o:—

Unheard Low Level Reached.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Silver prices reached to-day to a new low level, unheard during recent years and even at this low price there is no demand. As a matter of fact this decline has brought a ruin to several hundreds who invested their surpluser in this precious metal, of which, the token of our currency is made. To-day's quotations were as under:—

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Castorseed May delivery: Opening Rs. 47/2, Highest Rs. 47/8: Lowest Rs. 46/14, Closing Rs. 47/6/6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 49/11. Highest Rs. 50/10. Closing Rs. 50/9/6.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

—:o:—

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 23-12-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.69 inches (0.28 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.004.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 6-50.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.0 degrees (2.0 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 67.8 degrees (0.1 below normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ESE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 95 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 13 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 1.

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(Incorporated in England.)
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P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
		ALL	
8 Dec.	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11,518
1930			16,572
4 Jan.	Narkunda x		16,601
"	Kanpura ..		16,568
"	Rajputana* .		16,660
"	Karachi ..		20,847
Feb.	Mooltan x ..		10,954
"	Morea ..		10,946
"	Mantua* ..	NOW SAIL	
"	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
			20,837
Mar.	Maloja x ..		11,518
"	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	10,602
"	Karmak@ ..		16,601
"	Kanpura ..		16,088
"	Naldera x ..		16,650
Apr.	Karachi ..		16,619
"	Rawalpindi*	FROM	10,946
"	Morea(Extra)		10,602
"	Karmak ..		11,000
"	Malwa* ..		16,672
"	Narkunda* ..	BOMBAY	
May	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
"	Rajputana* ..	WITHOUT	16,568
"	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
"	Mooltan x ..		20,847
"	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..		10,946
"	Comorin ..	TRAN-	15,132
"	Maloja ..	SHIPMENT	20,837
"	Karmak ..		10,867
July	Kanpura* ..		16,601
"	Malwa ..	AT	11,000
"	Naldera x ..		16,088
26 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
and Aug	Morea ..	ADEN	10,946
9th "	Macedonia ..		11,120
16th "	Narkunda x ..		16,578
23rd "	Karmak ..		10,852
30th "	Rajputana ..		16,567

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

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FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

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There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH
With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1929		
Dec. ..	Dumana ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr	Dumana ..	8,422
24th "	Dumana ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£66	£105
C	£88	£88

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K.Line
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinnoh Maru ..	11th Dec.	22nd Dec.
Sydney Maru ..	13th Dec	25th "
Ganges Maru ..	23rd Dec.	7th Jan.
Heijin Maru ..	28th Dec.	9th Jan.
Yamato Maru..	29th Dec.	11th Jan.
Sumatra Maru ..	8th Jan.	18th Jan.

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P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929			
About 21st "	Kidderpore*	Straits China & Japan	
28th "	Hirizan Maru*	Straits & Japa	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th "	Macedonia.	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st "	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
23rd "	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	
20th June	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia	
4th July	Rajputana .	Colombo Straits China & Japan.	
18th July	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia	
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	
15th "	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia	
29th "	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
25th Dec.	Bankura ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangalore Karachi and Persian G.Ports
27th "	Vasna ..	Basrah via Karachi
28th Dec	Dhakla ..	Karachi via Porbunder Dwarka and O'Mandvi
30th Dec.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & O'Mandvi
1930		
1st Jan.	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.
17th Jan	Ellora ..	Mombasa and Zanzibar.

REDUCED FARES.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

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NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tokiva Maru ..	92	16 Dec.	31 Dec.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@ 8Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Dec	13 Jan.
Tasmania Maru ..	4105	2 Jan.	15 "
Kamo Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@ 22 "
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Jan.	25 Jan.
Yoneyama Maru	5274	19 Jan.	31 "
Nagano Maru ..	3824	25 "	6 Feb.
Katori Maru ..	10000	.. ..	@ 3 "

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru ..	11000	9 Jan.	26 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	23 Jan.	9 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	6 Feb.	23 Feb.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
		Maiden	
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	29 Jan
Korea Maru ..	20000	6 Feb.	12 Feb.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.
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73, Fort Street,

Opposite G. P. O.

WANTED—CANDIDATES to qualify themselves for the Subordinate Engineering Services from the CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL. LUCKNOW, through fully qualified efficient and experienced staff. The Institution is managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, a Registered Body, the President of which is the Ex-minister of Education in U. P. The new Session commences from January, 1930. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL. Lucknow MATHURA PRASAD NAITHANI. C.E.

A R2078

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Two experienced MECHANIC LINO-OPERATOR. Apply wish copies of testimonials to the MANAGER, TIMES PRESS, LAHORE.

A 33341

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK for a Mill in the suburbs of Bombay. Apply with copies of testimonials, and stating salary required, to Box No. 2422, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 33319

WANTED—SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES in the BOMBAY CITY on a salary Rs. 100/ as also DIST. SUPTS. and AGENTS for the unrepresented Districts and Taluks in the Bengal Presidency on a monthly allowance of Rs. 100/ and Rs. 50/ respectively to represent the UNIVERSTL MUTUAL AID AND POOR HOUSES ASSOCIATION, LTD., MADRAS. For further particulars and Prospectus, please apply to the Chief Organizer, Post Box No. 232, Madras.

A

LOAN.

22,000/- Rupees Loan without interest for 10 years granted. New applicants' enlistment continued as per concession rate till 25th January, 1930. Next date for granting loan fixed 31st January, 1930. Ask list of loans distributed and rules THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.

L R33247

PROFESSION.

N PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.

(P)

BOOKS

WE SELL MACFADDEN'S PUBLICATIONS. Ask for price list: THE POPULAR BOOK DEPOT, Grant Road, Bombay.

T43264

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School, College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased mofussil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.

L T33265

WANTED IMMEDIATELY Second-hand BENTLEY'S and A B C 6th Edition Code. Apply to Box No. 2423, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 136

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

NOTICE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM will be CLOSED to the public on WEDNESDAY, 25th December, 1929, on account of Christmas.

33331

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th January, 1930, at 12 noon, (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Association, situated at 16, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay, to transact the business following:—

(1) To pass the Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenditure for S. Y. 1985 ended Aso Vad 30th (1st November, 1929).
(2) To adopt the Report of the Managing Committee.
(3) To elect a New Committee, a President, two Vice-Presidents and two Hon. Secretaries for S. Y. 1986.
(4) To appoint Auditors for S. Y. 1986 and fix their remuneration.
(5) To fix additional number of members to be admitted during S. Y. 1986.

By Order of the Committee,
BANKELAL G. TALIWALA,
SHIVRAMDAS B. KEDIA,
Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, dated 23rd December, 1929.

33339

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT REGISTRAR.

APPLICATIONS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the appointment of Assistant Registrar of the University of Bombay which will shortly fall vacant. Applicants must be Graduates of the University of Bombay, preferably between the ages of 30 and 40, and should have some experience of work in a Government or other large Public Office.

2. The salary offered is Rs. 400 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 500 with benefits of the University Provident Fund at the rate of 6-1/4 per cent. of the salary contributed by the subscriber and the same percentage by the University.

3. Applications stating age, nationality and date and place of birth and giving full particulars regarding academic and other qualifications and accompanied by COPIES ONLY of not more than four testimonials, must be forwarded in sealed covers addressed to the Registrar, University of Bombay, and superscribed "Appointment of Assistant Registrar" so as to reach him NOT LATER THAN THE 20TH OF JANUARY, 1930. Persons in Government service who desire to apply for the appointment should submit their applications through their official superiors.

4. The successful candidate will be required to produce a certificate of age and physical fitness before joining the appointment and the first six months of his service will be on probation.

5. CANVASSING, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, WILL DISQUALIFY AN APPLICANT FOR THE APPOINTMENT.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 21st December, 1929.

33334

"NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s. s. "GANGES MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 23rd December from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

A trained or experienced GRADUATE LADY TEACHER as Head Mistress for the Municipal Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School, Aligarh. Free quarters and conveyance. Salary according to qualifications. Applications with copies of testimonials stating salary required and the Vernacular she knows, to reach the undersigned by the end of this month.

CHAIRMAN,
Municipal Board,
Aligarh, U. P.

33337

TENDERS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT
(Railway Board.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF COAL FOR STATE-MANAGED RAILWAYS FROM CALCUTTA TO RANGOON DURING 1930-31.

TENDERS ARE INVITED from Shipping Companies for the transport of approximately 270,000 tons of coal in bulk from the Port of Calcutta to Rangoon during the period 1st April 1930 to 31st March 1931 in accordance with the programme to be given by the Chief Mining Engineer. Railway Board.

Tenders will be received in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta up to noon (Calcutta time) on the 20th January 1930, and will be opened in the presence of such Tenderers as may like to attend at 3 p.m. (Calcutta time) on the date.

Conditions of Tender may be obtained on application to the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta.

The Shipping Company will be required to enter into an agreement for the transportation of this quantity

There is no special Tender Form.

J. F. BLACKWOOD.
Secretary,
Railway Board.

33336

"SALE OF USED CUT-UP RAILWAY TICKETS."

Sealed tenders are called for, and will be received by the Deputy Chief Accounts Officer, Traffic Branch, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus Annexe Building upto 3 p.m. on Monday the 6th January 1930 for the purchase of used cut-of Railway tickets per ton. Sample can be seen on application to the Accounts Officer, Coaching.

33342

FREE! FREE!!

A very beautiful, coloured, picturesque & large Wall-Calendar for 1930 is sent on receipt of two annas stamp and calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V. P. P., but on receipt of Re. 1, by M. O., 8 calendars are sent by registered post, free of registration and postal charges.

N. B.—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar in 12 sheets for 1930), size 20" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.

Rajvaid Sri Bamandasji Kavirai,
152, Harrison Road Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

4-30 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
An Intensely Gripping Melodramatic Photoplay:—

SILENCE

WITH
H. B. WARNER
RAYMOND HATTON
VERA REYNOLDS

An Extraordinary story of Crooks, Blackmaners blanded with Mystery and Romance.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6 and 9-45 p.m.
FOR ANOTHER WEEK

SHOW BOAT

Featuring

LAURA LA PLANTE
JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT

The Greatest Talking and Singing Picture of all times.

ROYAL OPER HOUSE

TO-DAY t 6 and 9-30 P.M

R. B. SALISBURY
presents

JOURNEY'S END

The Greatest Play of the Century.

EMPRESS THEATRE

4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SECOND WEEK

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
THE IRON MASK

The Brilliant Sequel to The Three Musketeers

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY 6-30 and 10 p.m.
JOAN CRAWFORD
JAMES MURRAY
In the M.-G.-M. Masterpiece

ROSE-MARIE

The famous musical hit now a screen triumph.
With Special Music.

THE RIALTO

To-day At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Arabian Nights' Tale

SECRETS OF THE EAST

9 Parts
WITH BRILLIANT COLOUR SCENES.

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
AT

ImperialCinema

Lamington Road, Bombay

MASTER SUNDER
IN
"Julia Dalia",
OR
THE MOGHAL PRINCE

with Miss GANGOO, Miss KAMALAKUMARI & MR. WAMA RAO KULKARNI

Prince Mohomed Loved Julia But Dalia wanted him

See what Dalia did to have him All told in a tale Full of thrills, actions, plots, counterplots

intrigues, adventures and romance

Written by VITHAL SEETARAM GURJAR

Produced by United Pictures Syndicate (Kirkee.)

AMUSEMENTS.

DON'T MOPE AT HOME
VISIT
FOR
XMAS SEASON
PROF. SHANKERRAO'S

Karlekar GRAND CIRCUS

LOCATION:
NEAR PORTUGUESE CHURCH, OPP. ALBLESS BAUG. CHARNI ROAD.
60 European, Indian Star Artistes 60
100 Miracle Performing Animals 100

COME & SEE

OUR FOUR SMALLEST NEPAL ELEPHANTS
2 & 3 YEARS OLD NEW TO BOMBAY.

DAILY
TWO SHOWS

MATINEE 5 P.M. NEW ATTRACTION! NEW TO BOMBAY. NIGHT 9-30 P.M.

JANNA DUCLO
JANNA DUCLO
JANNA DUCLO

The Queen of Mystery in Startling Feats of Mental Telepathy and Mind Reading.

BEWILDERING !
MYSTIFYING !!
AMAZING !!!

A Tremendous Success. All Questions of Spectators Repeated and Answered! Declared by Press and Public at the place she has appeared to be a Phenomenon! A Marvel of this MARVELLOUS Age.
IF YOU BELIEVE YOU WILL BE AMAZED!
IF YOU ARE A SCEPTIC YOU WILL BE CONVINCED!

Children under 12 years half rates to all the classes except the last Gallery during the matinees only.
Seats will be reserved at the Circus Pavillion between 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Tickets will be sold according to space. Early Booking will save Disappointment.

KARLEKAR CIRCUS.

For Advertisement in the Circus

Tent:—Please Apply to Mr. B. I. V. NAIDU, General Manager.

WHITE CITY

BAZARGATE STREET OPP. MINT, FORT.

THE POPULAR RENDEZVOUS FOR A NIGHT'S FUN.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS WEEK ATTRACTION!!

THE CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR THIS WEEK WILL BE INCREASED FROM

Rs. 250 to Rs. 500

IN TWO GIFTS OF Rs. 300 AND Rs. 200 RESPECTIVELY

NOW ON VIEW IN THE WINDOW OF MESSRS. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., HORNBY ROAD, AND WILL BE PRESENTED AT

THE WHITE CITY

ON MONDAY NIGHT, THE 30TH DECEMBER, 1929.

BRING THE KIDDIES TO SEE THE

WHITE CITY ZOO and THE MONKEY ORCHESTRA

FREE!! FREE!!

AND OTHER CHRISTMAS ATTRACTION.

DAILY AT 6 P. M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

MR. B. T. RANADIVE GETS ONE YEAR'S JAIL.

Magistrate Finds Labour Leader Guilty Of Sedition.

ACCUSED TAKES SENTENCE SMILINGLY.

The curtain was rung down on Monday in the case in which Mr. B. T. Ranadive, a prominent leader of Bombay stood charged with sedition, Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, convicting and sentencing him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

His Worship in the course of the judgment passed the following comments:—

"I hold the accused guilty of the offence charged. The accused is a first class M.A. of the Bombay University. Whatever his political views may be he ought to have realised that though as a journalist he was free to criticise or comment upon any measure or act of Government and may even express the strongest condemnation of such measures or acts he owed a duty to society at large and that was not to mislead the public and misrepresent the actions of the Government or impute base motives to them merely with a view to excite hatred or contempt or disaffection towards them. As an educated man and as a leader of the Girni Kamgar Union and as a leader of labour his responsibility was greater and he ought to have realised that so far as the ignorant and unsophisticated workers were concerned, his words and writings would have greater weight and make a lasting appeal. I find that he has not hesitated in distorting certain facts and attributing base motives to the Government well knowing that they were false."

Continuing the Magistrate observed the accused admitted that the article was written by him in the "Railwayman", but contended that it was not seditious and that it was directed against the present policy of Imperialism and Capitalism and not Government established by Law in British India.

The Magistrate, in the course of his judgment, remarked that strong exception had been taken to the translation of certain Marathi expressions by the Translator to Government, such as Capitalists for Capitalism, and Imperial Government for Imperialism. Objections had also been taken against the translation of certain other expressions which were translated as "pilferers", 'terror-stricken", and "conspiracy". The Magistrate was of the opinion that the literal meaning of some of the expressions would be as the defence contended.

"GOVERNMENT CONDEMNED."

Reading the article as a whole, the Magistrate was inclined to hold that the article was a condemnation of Government and not of Imperialism in the economic system or policy of Imperialism. The article described three opponents who wanted to smash the militant labour movement and referred to the police and military as belonging to the Government of Capitalism. The writer had described Government as Government of the capitalists because he had already referred to the Government of India as the agent of British Capitalism. But the Magistrate held that the werd Imperialism was used in the article as a synonym for Government. It was also stated that the big strikes which took place in India were broken by Government on the strength of repression and of its machine-guns. Referring to Bombay strikes, the writer said that the workmen carried on the struggle disregarding the repression of the Bombay Government and Capitalism.

The only question to be decided, continued the Magistrate, was whether the accused had brought or attempted to bring into hatred or contempt or excited or attempted to excite disaffection towards Government. For this purpose the article had to be read as a whole in a fair, free and liberal spirit. It was not correct to say that the strikes were broken by Government by means of the army and the machine-guns. Another statement that Government brought about Hindu-Muslim riots was a grave charge against Government. That alone was sufficient to bring Government into hatred or contempt. The object of the accused in making that statement could only be to engender in the minds of the readers a spirit of disloyalty to Government. In another paragraph, it was stated that "Now they (workmen) see before them only one remedy to avoid starvation. That is to drive out the Imperial Government and Capitalism." This, the Magistrate held, was a clear and open incitement to drive out Government.

In the opinion of the Magistrate, the article was such as amounted to an attempt to excite disaffection towards Government involving disloyalty and feelings of enmity. The Magistrate, therefore, held the accused guilty.

FIRST OF ITS KIND.

No sooner the sentence of "one year" was uttered by the Magistrate, Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, the defence counsel, rose and remarked that this case was the first of its kind which according to him was created out of an article attacking Capitalism and Imperialism. He opined that it could not come directly within the perview of Section 124-A and added in a case of this nature the ends of justice would be met by a mild sentence of fine. Further the article had been published in a paper having insignificant circulation. He appealed to the Court to take into consideration the changed atmosphere in India.

"MAJESTY OF LAW."

Magistrate: The majesty of Law must be vindicated. I have nothing to do with the policy of Government.

Mr. Talyarkhan prayed His Worship that while vindicating justice the sentence need not necessarily be severe and suggested a lighter punishment.

Mr. Kirke Smith, the Public Prosecutor, urging a severe sentence said the law must protect society such crimes.

His Worship observed that he had already signed the order and left the Court.

The accused took the sentence smilingly.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with Messrs. A. R. Gadkari and Rustom F. S. Talyarkhan appeared for the accused, and Mr. Kirke-Smith conducted the prosecution.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

—:o:—

First M. B. B. S. Exam Results

The following candidates have passed the First M. B. B. S. Examination:—

CLASS II.

A. R. Agrawal, M. Ahmed, Y. N. Ajinkya, A. Akbar, A. K. Baman-Behram, D. D. Bamji, C. S. Bhagwat, P. M. Bhandarkar, *A. P. Billimoria*, D. N. Cama, *V. V. Chhatre*, G. L. Chitale, S. H. Chitnis, R. B. Chitre, S. R. Choudhri, *A. Couto*, V. R. Damle, R. A. Dandekar, V. S. Datar, E. R. DeMello, L. V. Desai, R. M. Desai, T. M. Desai, L. J. Deshpande, P. M. De'Sousa, *B. D'Monte*, B. X. Fernandez, R. B. Fondekar, R. K. Garde, N. H. Godbole, T. K. Gokhale, *S. H. Gosalia*, A. P. Gupta, S. S. Iyengar, *M. K. Jadhav*, S. V. Javeri, D. K. Joshi, M. K. Joshi, A. G. Kalokhe, *F. A. Kapadia*, H. Khaja, G. T. Khare, V. N. Khare, L. J. Kulkarni, G. S. Lele, J. B. Lobo, D. P. Majoo, M. C. Mankodi, S. H. Marathe, B. C. Martins, S. H. Mirza, *G. Mobedji*, M. U. A. Nanji, B. V. Pandit, M. R. Patel, *S. G. Patel*, J. C. Paymaster, Y. V. Phatak, *L. A. Pradhan*, B. K. Royzada, G. S. Sardar, Shafi-ul-Rahman, K. D. Shah, N. C. Shah, G. D. Shanghavi, G. M. Sule, Al K. Talvalkar, K. A. Taore, P. V. Tilak, V. H. Vahalia, R. H. Vaidya, G. G. Venguriekar, L. R. Wagholikar, G. N. Walvekar, M. V. Yargop.

PASS

V. P. Awsare, H. P. Moolgavkar.

SCHOLARSHIPS ARE AWARDED AS UNDER.

The Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Medicine—To No. 66 (*Manjula Khaserao Jadhav*).

The Lady Ready Medical Scholarship—To No. 72 (*Freny Albless Kapadia*).

—:o:—

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS.

—:o:—

Tenders for Rs. 1-1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Monday. The total amount tendered was Rs. 1,10,75,-000/-. Tenders at Rs. 98/7/- and above were allotted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 96,25,000, and the average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 6-3-8 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 1-1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Monday the 30th December. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday 3rd January. Other conditions are as usual.

Six months' Treasury Bills sold from 17th December to 21st December amounted to Rs. 11,00,000. Six months' Bills will continue to be sold until further notice at 97-3-0 per cent.

ATTEMPT TO DERAIL VICEREGAL TRAIN.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

Thompson is losing no time in examining details of outrage.—A. P.

"STRENGTHENING REACTIONERY ELEMENTS."

—:o:—

Mr. H. P. Mody Condemns Outrage.

Mr. H. P. Mody, commenting on Bomb Outrage, states: "Every Section of public must condemn this dastardly outrage. I hope there will be no attempt, from any quarter, to explain away this incident. Lord Irwin is too big a man, I am sure, to be deflected from his purpose by this unfortunate incident. It is humiliating to think that it is possible in this country, for a man, of earnestness of purpose, lofty ideals, and who has given striking proof of his goodwill towards India, to be subjected to the risk of personal violence. This incident will undoubtedly strengthen the reactionary elements in England, who have been carrying on unscrupulous campaign against the Viceroy also the Secretary of State and will have its repurcussions on what every negotiations proceeding to-day, between the Viceroy and Leaders of Public opinion at the present moment. These crimes of violence can be stamped out by unequivocal and vehement condemnation of those responsible for them what ever they may have their motives.

MOTA SINGH'S SENTENCE REDUCED.

—:o:—

2 Years' Jail Instead Of 7.

LAHORE, Dec. 23.

The appeal of Master Mota Singh who was sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment in connection with speeches delivered at Amritsar and Jullundur came up for hearing before Justice Addison of the Lahore High Court. His Lordship reduced the sentence to two years rigorous imprisonment.

PATWARDHAN MURDER ECHO.

—:o:—

PUBLIC RESENTMENT IN DISTRICT.

(From A Correspondent.)

THANA, Dec. 22.

Petitions signed by a number of individuals from villages and towns in Kalyan, Bhimdi, Panwel, Pen and Alibag talukas of Thana and Kolaba District are being sent to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, strongly protesting against his Excellency's action of commuting the death sentence to one of transportation for life, passed against are Kabulkhan Momin. It will be remembered that Kabulkhan figured as an accused on a charge of having murdered one Patwardhan in July last on the Panvel-Uran Road. He was tried by the Sessions Judge of Thana and was found guilty by a jury of 7 against 2. An appeal, the death sentence passed by the Sessions Judge was confirmed by the High Court and the culprit was to have been executed on December 16. He was, however, saved from the gallows, by the mercy Sir Frederick has shown to him.

There have been written articles in protest against his Excellency's action in "Kulaba-Samachar", "Kesari", "Mahratta", "Shraddhananda", "Bhala", "Sangram", "Tutari", "Sholapur-Samachar", "Naubat", "Prabhat" and "Nava Kal". This shows the keen feeling of resentment against his Excellency's action.

SYMPATHY FOR THE WIDOW

Long before this, however, a committee was formed to collect a fund of Rs. 3,000 in order to help the young widow of Patwardhan the victim of the order by providing for her training as a nurse or midwife and thus make her economically independent. Patwardhan was murdered in cold blood, as the facts of the case disclose because he carried on propaganda amongst the ryots of Kolaba and Thana districts against the cruel and extortionate ways of some of the sawkars. Kabulkhan happened to be a sawkar of this variety, bore a grudge towards him and seizing an opportunity murdered him, as if in a fit of insanity. Public sympathy for Patwardhan and his widow of only 15 or 16 has been all spontaneous and out of Rs. 3,000 proposed to be collected Rs. 700 or thereabouts have already been subscribed. Mr. N. C. Kelkar is the chairman of this Committee and Mr. R. N. Mandlik, the Secretary.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Dec. 23.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Baldwin and Sir John Simon regarding the New Delhi Bomb outrage, Mr. Wedgwood Benn read the message from the Viceroy to the King:—

"I regret I have to inform Your Majesty that an attempt was made this morning to wreck my tram by exploding bomb under it as we were approaching Delhi. Luckily no harm was done and few of us realised what had occurred. I hope Your Majesty, therefore, will not be disturbed by exaggerated reports."

Mr. Benn added that he was sure that he was expressing the sentiments of the House in voicing the profound thanks for the providential escape of Lord and Lady Irwin and their staff from injury as a result of the dastardly outrage.—Reuter.

DELHI CONFERENCE.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23.

Although utmost secrecy is being observed regarding the nature of the frank discussion that took place between the Viceroy and five Nationalist leaders it is apparent that from the very start fundamental difference of opinion revealed itself which two and a half hours' discussion failed to compose. It seems that Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru held that immediate grant of full Dominion Status alone would meet their point of view and it was a condition precedent to their taking part in the Round Table Conference. Mr. Gandhi is reported to have said that he was weak and he could not attend the London Conference.

Pandit Motilal Nehru is reported to have held that if any difficulties existed in achieving full Dominion Status at once these could be solved only by the grant of Dominion Status.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr Jinnah seem to have taken their stand on the position that it was open to any one to urge for the grant of full fledged Dominion Status at the Round Table Conference and discuss the issue threadbare with all its implications.

Thus as fundamental differences in outlook could not be composed the Conference broke up.

It was apparent that Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru might advise the Lahore Congress to reject the Viceroy's offer and not to participate in the Round Table Conference.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

THURSDAY, Dec. 26.

Boxing Day: Banks closed.

Bombay Races, 6th Day of Winter Meeting.

FRIDAY, Dec. 27.

P. & O. Mail S. S. "Ranpura" expected at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 28.

S. S. "Kaiser-e-Hind" with Westward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: 7th Meeting of Winter Meeting.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH:—

—:o:—

On 21st December at "Gilbert Building, Bombay to Hirabai, wife of Anandji Kanji, a daughter. Both doing well.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION:—From the first proximo daily, letter telegrams will be accepted for Italy, via Eastern and Indian Radio telegraph offices under usual conditions at five annas and half per word.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan per S. S. "Sydney Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 24th inst.

ARYA SAMAJ OFFICE:—A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Kakadwadi Girgaon, Bombay to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (B.T.), when Pandit Dharmabhikshuji will deliver a lecture on "Spread of Islam on Sword or Truth?"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.:—The outward P. & O. mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of 12th instant arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 22nd idem and left there at 7 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 27th instant.

The Clan Line S. S. "MacKintosh" arrived at Suez on the morning of 20th inst.

The outward P. & O. mail steamer "Malaja" with mails from London of 19th instant left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 21st instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Yoneyama Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 22nd inst., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 19th January.

—:o:—

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

—:o:—

The Prize Distribution of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali was held on Sunday last in the Marvadi Vidyalaya Hall, Principal V. G. Dalvi, presiding.

Mr. Varde referred to the splendid work the Society was able to do during the last 27 years, in helping a large number of students, irrespective of the different sections of the Gaud Saraswat Brahmin community. He said that the progress achieved by the Mandali was beyond all expectations. It had built up already a Reserve Fund of about Rs. 1,40,000 and distributed in scholarships over a lakh of rupees.

After the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Shantabai S. Gothoskar, had read a short report, Mrs. Nalinibai Dalvi gave away the prizes to the students successful in University examinations and elocution competitions.

Mr. Dalvi congratulated the Society on its useful educational work. He exhorted the students to take to other professions than mere service to keep up the high traditions of the community and try to become worthy citizens of the country in every way.

The following donations were then announced: (1) Government securities yielding an annual income of Rs. 240/- from Mr. S. D. Prathawalkar, Engineer and Contractor, in memory of his son Madhavrao. (2) Rs. 200/- 3-1/2 per cent G. N. Notes from Rao Saheb G V. Madukar, Sholapur, in memory of his daughter Kamalabai. (3) Rs. 100/- each being life subscriptions from Prof: V. M. Galtonde and Mr. Whingankar, Engineer, both past students of the Mandali.

PARSI HIGH SCHOOL, PANCHGANI.

—:o:—

Results of Government of Bombay Art Exam.

The results of the Government of Bombay Art Examination are as under:—

Elementary Grade:—5 students passed out of 6 students who appeared for the above Examination from the Parsi High School, Panchgani. The following are the names of the successful students:—Irani, Rustom Sheriar; Karanjia, Phiroze Merwanji; Mistry, Behram Phiroze; Parakh, Kersasp Dosabhoy; and Patel, Hoshang Sorabji.

Intermediate Grade:—3 students passed out of 4 students who appeared for the above Examination from the Parsi High School, Panchgani. The following are names of the successful students:—Dubash, Nariman Ponchaji; Motiwalla, Bhikaji Dadabhai; and Parakh, Kersasp Dosabhoy.

CAUSES OF LABOURERS' POVERTY.

Expensive Caste-Laws And Money-Lenders' Usury.

EVIDENCE BEFORE PROVINCIAL BANKING ENQUIRY.

The Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee resumed their sitting at the Council Hall on Monday morning and examined Mr. G. V. Bewoor, Post Master General, Bombay, on the banking and saving facilities provided to the public by the Post Office.

The P. M. G., in his evidence, stated that formerly the annual limit for deposits in Post Office Savings Bank was Rs. 200 while the total amount that could be deposited by any one depositor in his account was Rs. 2,000. These limits were now Rs. 750 and Rs. 5,000 respectively. He did not think there was much scope for improvement in this respect; but whenever necessary, branch offices in the interior were authorised to perform savings bank work. Since the reduction in the purchase price of cash certificates last August the popularity of these certificates was likely to increase. The literate middle class were the people who mainly utilized the Post Office Saving Bank. Other classes of people could be attracted by extending the operation of the saving banks to smaller places which were mainly agricultural.

PATHAN'S USURY.

Mr. S. S. Kulkarni, representative of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute, who was examined next, said the economic progress of the City as a whole was closely and inseparably connected with the economic improvement of the working class population. The Pathans lent money to mill-workers at a rate of interest ranging between 150 to 300 per cent. Calculation of compound interest was also common. Ordinarily, Pathans did not go in for any document or pledge as security for their money. The purpose was served, however, by the threat of his "Lathi." The rate of interest charged by Marwaris varied from 75 per cent to 150 per cent.

MILL JOBBER'S DOUBLE ROLE

Proceeding the witness pointed out that the jobber, as a source of additional income, advanced loans to men under him. He played the double role of a master and a money-lender. This practice was in effect an impediment in the growth of cooperative societies already started in several mills. Oftener than not the jobber himself when he was short of funds borrowed money from an outsider and that it to the workers at a sufficiently usurious rate.

The witness suggested that the organisation of cooperative credit societies in all the Bombay mills should be taken up by the Mill-owners' Association as a necessary part of the mill work and the managing staff of each mill be asked to consider it as important as production. Continuing, he advocated the registration and licensing in respect of the banking transactions of unscrupulous lenders such as the Pathan and the Marwari with a view to minimise the economic horrors to which their victims were subjected.

Mr. K. L. Punjabi, Superintendent of Land Records, Central Division, Poona, speaking of the rural conditions, observed that if the cultivator could select his market and the time when he should sell his produce, he could add to his profits materially. For this he required facilities of storage and marketing credit" i.e. short-time loan which would relieve him from temporary financial pressure and thus avoid forced marketing. Storage facilities as provided and regulated under United States Warehouses Act of 1916 were desirable, for then the warehouse receipt for the produce stored became also a source of credit.

EXPENSIVE CUSTOMS.

The witness further observed that the improvident borrowing by the cultivator without any regard to the cost and return of the credit and very rigid caste laws which enjoined wasteful dinners during both marriages and funerals drove him into the hands of money-lenders. These money-lenders were increasing their landed property at the expense of the actual cultivators with the result that these cultivators found themselves as tenants cultivating their ancestral land. The professional money-lenders had an enormous hold in the rural areas. They had this great advantage that their operations were secret, simple and elastic. At what price these advantages were obtained only those who had to deal with them knew.

SUGGESTIONS TO CHECK USURY.

To control unchecked usury in rural areas, the witness suggested an act on the Money Lenders' Act in England was necessary, with the following chief points:

(1) All moneylenders should be registered in the Collector's Office. (2) The Money-lender's account books should be open to inspection by Government Officers so authorised. (3) Rate of interest suitable to the locality should be fixed separately for long-term credit as well as short-term credit. (4) Effective penalties for breach of conditions should be provided. (5) The machinery for enforcing the Act should be simple, quick and effective. Revenue courts in these circumstances will function better than Civil Courts.

The Committee then rose for the day.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

—:o:—

New York, Dec. 23.

Previous Closing Rate	17.56
To-day's Opening Rate	17.53
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	17.55
Difference	—.01

EXPECTATIONS.

—:o:—

Broach Expectation ... 312-8-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

Liverpool, Dec. 23.

Previous Closing Rate	9.23
To-day's Opening Rate	9.34
Difference	plus.11
To-day's Closing Rate	9.32
Difference	plus.09

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 23.

Silver Ready	21 14 0
Lower	0 3 0
Silver Forward	21 15 0
Lower	0 3 0

Tone of market:—India and China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 23.

1st Settlement	49 12 0
2nd Settlement	49 14 0
3rd Settlement	49 15 0

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

—:o:—

During the week ended 21st inst. the total mortality 419 was 40 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 16.8. These figures compare favourably with those for the 51st week of 1928 when the morality was 503 and death rate 20.1 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1924-1928 when the average mortality was 555 and death rate 22.6.

Out of the total deaths 110 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera and plague were absent during the week.

Small-pox caused 19 attacks (including one imported) and 11 deaths during the week.

DHOLKA YOUTH LEAGUE'S ACTIVITIES.

—:o:—

The president Mr. Shankar Prasad Trivedi, in a meeting of the youths and gentlemen of the town held on 18th inst. fully explained the resolutions passed and the lectures of Dr. Sumant Mehta and Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya delivered at the recent Bombay Youth Conference, and advised the audience to develop their physique, have good mental education and develop a high moral character, following the principles of late marriages, and to remove social evils and untouchability.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

POONA, Dec. 23.

A few falls of rain are reported from Madras Presidency and West Central Provinces. The western disturbances is feeble.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Pachmarhi quarter of an inch; Dalhousie three quarters, Vizagapatam one and a half; Coconada one; Coonoor three quarters; Negapatam a half; Trivandrum, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Kodaikanal a quarter each.

Forecast:—Thunder showers are likely to continue in the Madras Presidency and rainfall is likely to extend in Deccan and the Central parts of the country.—A. P.

"JOURNEY'S END."

—:o:—

World Famous Play At Opera House.

Coming from Tuesday, Mr. R. B. Salisbury's Company, better known as the "Quaints," are turning their attention to more serious work from the lighter fare the delightful musical comedies—that they have so far provided to the Bombay public.

"Journey's End," and Hamlet," Shakespeare's immortal tragedy will be their new productions and will fill the remainder of their season in Bombay. It will be a great convenience to many that both these plays will have a number of matinee performances at 6 p. m.

"Journey's End," which will be presented this afternoon and again to-night, is one of the most remarkable plays of the present century is now playing to capacity at Berlin, Paris, New York, as well as in Canada and Australia. It gives a realistic picture of the varied experiences of the different types of officers and men who participated in the last great war. It is, in fact, a wonderful piece of anti-war propaganda, bringing home to everyone the horrors and futility of war. It is not, however, all a grim and tragic spectacle, but the play is full of fun and humour, and abounds in laughter even in the teeth of death. The play has been compiled by the author Mr. R. C. Sheriff from the diary of his personal experiences as a fighting officer in the last war. The work has been such an outstanding success that it is translated into all Continental languages, and the author is mentioned as a likely recipient of a knightood for his great achievement.

"Journey's End" is now presented for the first time in India by Mr. Salisbury's Company, which rehearsed and produced in the Prince of Wales Theatre, London by Mr. Tom Warner who associated in the original London production. It has had a most favourable reception at Calcutta and also in the Far East which the Company visited before coming out to India.

POLSON'S ENTERPRISE IN GUJRAT.

—:o:—

The Polson Mfg. Co. of Bombay are opening a model Dairy at Anand to supply dairy products for Bombay on modern principles The opening ceremony will be performed by H. E. the Governor of Bombay on the 3rd January. A large number of guests will be conveyed by special train to witness the function, and they will be thereafter taken round sight seeing at Baroda.

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Rs. 13, Rs. 7, Rs. 4, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Rs. 2.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1929

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

—:o:—

Every right-thinking Indian will condemn most strongly the attempt to derail the Viceroy's special train. All India has heaved a sigh of relief that the dastardly attempt has failed and Lord Irwin has escaped unhurt. The men who are responsible for this nefarious deed are the enemies of the country, whatever their motives may be. They have not advanced the cause of their country by one inch but they have rendered a disservice to it the magnitude of which cannot be exaggerated. For good or evil, the country, under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, has resolved to eschew every form of violence in its struggle for freedom. Such cowardly deeds constitute a blot on its fair name. Dastardly as the outrage would be in every case it is doubly so when its intended victim is one who, in spite of the immense difficulties of his position, has, earnestly and to the best of his abilities, albeit according to his lights, tried to prove himself a true friend of India. But we have no doubt a high-minded statesman like Lord Irwin knows how to distinguish between the overwhelming majority of the Indian people who have heard the news of the outrage with a feeling of horror, and its perpetrators whose mentality is absolutely at variance with the genius and tradition of the country.

The gravity of the crime cannot be minimised. But it would be wrong to read in the deed—which is an isolated event—much more than the aberration of a misguided mind and to give way to a state of panic as a result of it. So far as Lord Irwin himself is concerned we feel sure that he will not permit the outrage to influence him in such a manner as to induce him to depart from the policy of bringing about true reconciliation between India and Britain. For, behind that policy are stakes too high to permit of it being deflected by a criminal act which cannot be too strongly denounced. By none will the crime be more strongly condemned and deplored than by Congressmen who are pledged to non-violence. But whether reactionaries here and in England exploit the outrage in order to bring pressure to bear on the Labour Government and stampede them into abandoning the policy of conciliation or diluting it with a dose of repression, the Congress, we have no doubt, will pursue its programme unwaveringly because it is convinced that the only safeguard against outrages such as that which was committed yesterday is for India to come into her own now and immediately.

Meanwhile there is one aspect of the outrage in regard to which the mind of the public will be considerable exercised. Due precautions are usually taken to guard the railway lines along which the Viceroy's Special passes and the permanent way is carefully scrutinized hours before the arrival of the train. It is difficult to understand how the perpetrators of the crime succeeded in placing the explosive on the line without the fact being detected, especially as the scene of the outrage is not many miles away from the Capital. Obviously the authorities who were in charge of the arrangements for the safe passage of the Viceroy's Special have most grievously blundered and their conduct deserves to be severely dealt with if a searching enquiry establishes their negligence.

DISOWN IT.

The Report is just published of the Indian Central Committee co-operating with the Simon Commission. It is a pretty bulky volume of 428 pages but the Report proper covers only 60 pages, the rest being taken up by lengthy memoranda and three minutes of dissent. The Committee, it will be remembered, was appointed in September 1928. It was partly elected by the Council of State and partly nominated by the Viceroy, the Legislative Assembly having resolved to have nothing to do with the Commission "at any stage or in any form." Of the nine members of the Committee only three were elected by the Council of State, Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir Arthur Froom and Raja Nawab Ali Khan. A fourth member of the Council, Sirdar Bahadur Shivdeo Singh Uberoy, was next nominated by the Viceroy to "represent" the Sikhs. The Viceroy also nominated five members of the Assembly, namely, Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy, Mr. Kikabhai Premchand and Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah. The members now appropriately submit their report to the appointing authority, the Viceroy, and request him "to take the necessary steps to forward our Report and make it available to the British Parliament", adding: "We do not desire that our Report should be published as an annexe to the Report of the Statutory Commission." The Report is signed by all the members except Mr. Kikabhai Premchand, who submits a separate report altogether. Three minutes of dissent are written separately by Sir Arthur Froom, Raja Nawab Ali Khan and Mr. M. C. Rajah, a fourth being written jointly by Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan and Dr. Suhrawardy. There is also an explanatory memorandum written jointly by Sir Sankaran Nair, Raja Nawab Ali Khan and Sirdar Bahadur Shivdeo Singh Uberoy and another still by Sir Hari Singh Gour. Though the Report is thus anything but unanimous—an inevitable result in the case of an unrepresentative heterogeneous body—its principal recommendations seem to be the decisions of clear majorities.

The main proposals of the Committee may be briefly reviewed here. The Committee, as a whole, is agreed that there is no halfway house in the provinces between Dyarchy and full responsibility and recommends full provincial autonomy everywhere except in Bengal where on account of communal tension Law and order is proposed to be in charge of a Member not necessarily an official. The position of the Governor in all provinces is proposed to approximate gradually to that of a Constitutional Ruler. It is refreshing to note, however, that Raja Nawab Ali Khan strongly objects to the reservation of Law and Order even in Bengal. No Bicameral Legislature is recommended in the provinces except in the United Provinces where a Second Chamber is recommended for ten years to "safeguard" the interest of the large class of landed aristocracy. In the Central Government the Committee recommends the transfer to the control of ministers responsible to the Legislature all subjects except Defence and Foreign and Political relations. Though this is Dyarchy, pure and simple which is strongly condemned in the provinces, the Committee pleads in extenuation that the subjects reserved in the Central Government are sufficiently distinct and separable from other functions of the Government as not to produce complications such as have been experienced in the provinces. The Central Cabinet is to consist of six Ministers and two Councillors, half of the total number being Indians. The strength of the Legislative Assembly is to be raised to 300 of whom twenty, besides Ministers, are to be nominated by the Governor-General. And the strength of the Council of State is only to be raised from 80 to 100, the present proportion of seats being maintained. The Committee recommends the abolition of the Secretary of States's Council but adds that if this is found impossible half the members of the Council are to be Indians selected from the Central Legislature. The Committee also demands an explicit Declaration on the part of Parliament that full Dominion Status for India is the goal at which it aims and recommends that "provision should be made in the Government of India Act which would enable full Dominion Status to be attained without the necessity for further enquiries by Statutory Commissions or other agency."

Of special interest at the present time are the Committee's proposals with regard to the Communal problem. Sind is recommended to be separated from Bombay and made into a separate province and the Morley Minto reforms are recommended for the North West Frontier Province. More important is the proposal to abolish communal electorates except in the case of Europeans in all provinces and Anglo-Indians and the "Depressed" classes in Madras. Says the Report: "The majority of us regard the principle of communal electorates as inherently vicious and unsound. We desire to see them abolished throughout India as soon as possible.... We are convinced that until Muslims and Hindus are brought together in common electorates there is little prospect of the evolution of a spirit of common citizenship, without which the system of responsible Government cannot satisfactorily develop." This view is opposed by a minority consisting of Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Dr. Suhrawardy and Sir Arthur Froom but not by Raja Nawab Ali Khan. The Committee, therefore, by a majority recommends joint electorates with reservation of seats for the minority either on the population basis or on the voting strength whichever is favourable to the minority, but with power to contest other seats in general constituencies. In Bengal however, the Hindu minority is not given reserved seats as it is strong enough without them to safeguard its interests. Many of the recommendations of the Committee and the arguments advanced in their favour give one the impression that the Committee has made some attempt, though halting and feeble, to make some approach to the National Demand made by the National Convention. But at numerous stages the Committee has more or less succumbed to the reactionary forces around it. Nowhere is this weakness more in evidence than in its fear to transfer Law and order in Bengal. The report is on the whole reactionary, displaying little statesmanship and less vision and making too many compromises with the just claims of the people and the established principles of responsible Government. One of its few redeeming features is its fairly bold and definite stand against communal electorates, though even here it has needlessly sacrificed its own principle in the case of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and the so-called Depressed classes. The report obviously falls far short of the nation's demand for full Dominion Status and as such will be disowned by all Nationalists. It may be, and is perhaps intended to be, acceptable to the Simon Commission, but deserves to be repudiated by the country.

LAW'S DELAYS.

—:o:—

Both the commercial community and the general public are at present not a little agitated over the question of the delays which are taking place in the disposal of law suits. The Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court has been long since pressing on the attention of Government the desirability of appointing some more judges to dispose of the arrears and thus to prevent delays. This however, one view of the case There is the other view, which is that by a proper despatch of work and some changes in rules and regulations of the High Court things can be so arranged that there will be no necessity felt for the appointment of any additional judges and that the total number of days on which the judges work in the Courts are too few. This was the view which evidently prevailed with the Government of Bombay when they turned down the proposals of the High Court for more judges. Government are passing through a period of financial stringency, as His Excellency reminded us in his speech at the meeting of the Associated Chambers, and they would think twice before they sanction proposals which would involve a recurring expenditure of a few lakhs of rupees. The existing state of things, however, is not creditable either to the High Court or the Government. The number of suits left undisposed at the end of the year 1928 is made up of the suits filed in the following years:—

3 suits of the year 1919; 1 suit of the year 1920; 7 suits of the year 1921; 14 suits of the year 1922; 46 suits of the year 1923; 140 suits of the year 1924; 312 suits of the year 1925; 457 suits of the year 1926; 645 suits of the year 1927; 1,435 suits of the year 1928.

These figures do not require any comment. Despatch is as essential to the administration of justice as fairness and impartiality. Unless justice is speedy it had better not be given at all. It has come to be a by-word in business circles that the High Court is proving itself to be the best friend of persons who do not want to meet their dues. Persons who are either unable to meet their liabilities owing to the present depression in trade and industries or who would not like to part with their money go on inventing excuses till a suit is filed against them in the High Court and then they can sit quiet for some years, as it will take at the most optimistic calculation at least three or four years for that suit to reach the board and by that time anything may happen. Our attention has been drawn to the practice which has begun to prevail recently to get matters referred to arbitration and then to get the award disputed and to take the case to the long cause list, thus evading payment for some years. This is putting a premium upon dishonesty and disinclination to pay. Such a state of things should no longer be tolerated. It is for Government to examine whether the case put up by the judges of the High Court is reasonable, but surely they cannot remain indifferent to the situation specially in view of the fact that the contention of the judges is supported by some of the eminent barristers and pleaders. At the same time Government must examine the other alternative also and see if the work cannot be expedited by curtailing the vacations and taking steps to reduce, if not to eliminate, some of the red-tape and routine which may be clogging the wheels of justice.

The commercial community is one of the greatest sufferers through the present delays of the High Court. We have no doubt that both the Chambers of Commerce must have their attention drawn to this aspect of the question and are considering the gravity of the situation. It is surprising that the Associated Chambers had not tabled a resolution with reference to the subject. We should strongly urge, however, that the Chambers and some of the commercial associations should demand an immediate action on the part of Government and the High Court to put a stop to the scandal of suits not reaching the hearing stage for some years. If joint and simultaneous action is taken by the commercial community, Bar Association and Pleaders' Association and other public bodies something tangible can be achieved before the next session of the Bombay Council. If the Council adjourns without any effective step being taken it may be difficult to get Government to incur expenditure either on additional judges or on the establishment of a City Court Perhaps such a City Court may be the best solution.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

A PRESIDENCY WIDE MOVEMENT.

(BY M. R. PARANJPE.)

The organisers of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teacher's Conference have from the first emphasised that the ideal of the Conference is not only to secure for teachers their rights and privileges, but also to create in their minds a keener sense of their duties to the childrens in their charge and to the society of which they are the most useful and the most important members.

The Report of the Fifth Session of the Conference, held at Bombay in November 1928, promnently brings about this fact. Unlike the previous reports it contains not only the account of the Conference but also eight or nine papers read on the occasion. While the speeches of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President deal mainly with administrative problems, the papers and lectures concentrate their attention on the solutions of class room difficulties.

THE EXTREMES.

The Resolutions passed by the Conference include practically all problems in secondary education and they are classified into three broad groups, (i) those addressed to the Department of Education, (ii) those addressed to the University and (iii) those addressed to school managers; and one can easily notice the fact that while the Conference is careful to guard the interests of schools, it is not less anxious to remove the grievances of assistant masters. It may be remembered that a discordant note was raised last year and a group of fire-eaters proclaimed that the Conference was a show stage-managed by headmasters to advance their own interests. It so happens that owing to the peculiar conditions in the city of Bombay there are in that city two types of schools. Schools where the headmasters have the most cordial relations with their assistants and schools where things are otherwise. Happily those of the latter type are in the minority but a wounded person weaps loudly and the small group of aggrieved teachers were bent on making themselves heard by all and it may admitted that they eminently succeeded in their efforts.

AGENT OF EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

But outside Bombay one does not meet with these extremes. The financial condition of most schools is such as not to enable them to pay decent salaries to teachers but such schools, as a rule, compensate for it by insisting on easier terms of service. And this spirit is noticed in the group of resolutions addressed to the heads of schools.

The Conference meets this year in Sind, a Province which is both inside and outside Bombay Presidency. It has been a remarkable fact that in all the five sessions of the Conference the Sindhis were conspicuous by their absence, with the exception of the three or four Sindhi students of the Secondary Training College who attended the sessions in Poona and Bombay. In this respect Sind behaved as if it were outside the Presidency. But that could not save the Province from being caught by the wave and, from the reports received so far, it seems that the teachers in Sind will in large numbers collect in Hyderabad to meet the five or six dozen delegates from Gujarat, Bombay, Maharashtra and Karnatak and discuss problems peculiar to the schools in Sind as also those in other parts of the Presidency.

The Conference made a small beginning in Baroda in 1924 and in five years it has grown into a Presidency wide movement. If conducted on the same lines as it has been so far conducted it will be both a useful and an influential agent of educational reform.

THE BATTLE OF NAGPUR.

THE CENTRE VIEW.

(BY JAMSHED NASARVANJI CHOKSY.)

All India knows that 32 Labour leaders from various Provinces are in Meerut probably many are aware that books and papers of the many Unions these comrades were associated with, are with Mr. Horton at Meerut. This is the famous Mr. Horton to whom the equally famous Mr. Chamanlal gave the badge of the Workers and Peasants party, the red badge with the hammer and sickle.

Many of the above-mentioned Unions applied this year for affiliation. Their statements were incomplete, yet they were affiliated and Messrs. Chamanlal, Joshi, Giri, Shiv Rao and Bakhale did not raise any objection till the qusetion of the Girni Kamgar Union came up, this being kept last on the list as trouble from the Reformist (Joshi) group was expected.

The trouble came, Mr. Chamanlal, who uptil now had not objected to any affiliation, led the revolt. There was a division, the President by his casting vote gave the G. K. U., affiliation. The voting strength of the Left-wing increased by only 4 votes in the Executive Council.

WHITLEY COMMISSION.

Next came the question of the Whitley Commission, Fierce debates took place. Mr. Chamanlal led a personal attack on the opposition. No arguments were advanced by him in favour of the Commission. Mr. Joshi, the father of the Labour movement in the country, a person for whom I have great reverence for the splended service that he has rendered to the worker's cause, appeared ill at ease in the strange company of Mr. Chamanlal. He spoke with all the authority at his back, to support the step that he had taken but strange company he keeps to-day. I am sure he will realise his error very soon. If only these two, had explained and said "The Congress gave us no mandate and so we accepted the seats on the Commission. We have in the short time at our disposal done this much for Labour. We propose to do so much more in the future. However we are in your hands and we will bow to the decision of the majority."

If only they had said that, I am sure that the work we had done would have been undone and a good many of the Centre Group who remained neutral or voted with us would have gone over to the Right.

But they remained dictatorial no efforts were made by them to placate the Centre, they sat enthroned in all their glory, their lieutenants, too, clothed in the vestments of co-operation, failed to gain ground. Whilst silently we went from group to group, talked, explained, urged, consolidated our position and we won. The Whitley Commission was boycotted. The Boycott resolution was passed by a narrow majority of 4 votes. Even if we deduct the 4 votes of the G. K. U., still the victory was ours. The President would have voted with us. Their opposition to G. K. U. was a tactical blunder, we took advantage of, and we gained further strength for our viewpoint, complete boycott. But it is strange, of all the comrades whom I met, the only one who noticed what we were upto and spoke to me about it was Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad. However, the battle did not end here. The affiliation to the League against Imperialism was another bone of contention. Moscow was on the brains of many, yet as a protest against the Meerut arrests, the affiliation was continued.

STRANGE TACTICS.

Then came the Pan-Pacific T. U. S. affiliation. Mr. Chamanlal developed symptoms of "Moscow" a disease very common amongst the agents of Imperialism and opportunists and like anti-Gandhy-ism of yore, a sure pass-port to Government favours. When the voting took place, a strange event occured, an unparalleled event in the history of Trade Unionism in the country. Mr. Joshi's as well as Giri's, Shiva Rao's, Chamanlal's group voted for this affiliation and voted down my amendment to postpone the question for another year. This was presumably done under orders of the Reformist leaders The same group voted also for the Boycott of the Viceroy's declaration for boycott of Geneva, for boycott of the English T. C. C. and voted for affiliation with the Workers' Welfare League. Having done this work, they seceded and made a statement that they had seceded because of all these resolutions that were passed, which would never have been passed but for their assistance. Surely this is not honest. It was a discreditable move. It was arranged so as to hoodwink the public, and the Government but the true history is as I have laid before you. I have added nothing, and I have left nothing unsaid.

The secession was arranged long before and was to take place if the Congress decided to boycott the Commission and all talks of Extremism and Moscow are

(Continued on page 9.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Gospel of Swadeshi.

Dr. P. C. Ray's address at the opening ceremony of the Lahore Exhibition deserves to be seriously studied by all Indians who wish to serve their country wisely and well in its struggle for freedom. It is a veritable gospel of Swadeshi in its broadest sense and in particular is a passionate plea for universalising Khaddar. With facts and figures and authoritative tsetimonies he proves that the Charkha was, next to agriculture, the mainstay of rural life but a few generations ago and that it can and needs to be so in the present generation. Being himself connected with some large scale industries in Bengal, he does not condemn machinery or large scale industries, but points out that the Charkha is the only handy and cheap machine that can be used by millions of villagers in their spare moments. Extensively used, the Charkha, he says, is a mighty power, economically, socially and politically, adding: "If the Indian cloth market goes, England, as at present constituted, will have to starve."

A Britisher's Testimony.

A distinctive feature of the address is the array of rare and authoritative testimonies in praise of the Charkha. The following from Colebrooke's "Husbandry of Bengal", published about 1800 A.D. and based on wide first-hand observation, is of special interest: "To a Government enlightened as that is, by which British India is administered, it cannot be a trifling consideration to provide employment for the poorest classes. No public provision now exists in these provinces to relieve the wants of the poor and helpless. The only employment in which widows and female orphans, incapacitated for field labour by sickness or by their rank can earn a subsistence is by spinning and it is the only employment to which the females of a family can apply themselves to maintain the men, if these be disqualified for labour by infirmity or by any other cause. To all it is a resource which, even though it may not be absolutely necessary for their subsistence, contributes at least to relieve the distresses of the poor..... These are numerous in India, and whether they be entitled to the particular consideration of Government or not, they have certainly a claim on its humanity." What the Government has persistently refused to do, the people may do for themselves.

Sedition Cases.

Mr. H. P. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday sentenced Mr. B. T. Ranadive, to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 124-A for the article publishd by him in the "Railwaman". It is true that the law as it stands permits the Chief Presidency Magistrate to try sedition cases but, in view of the change in the constitution of the country in recent years, is it not time magistrates realised that the best persons to judge whether any particular article is seditious or not is a jury and not a judicial officer however high his attainments? Apart from this, is there to be no uniformity as regards the character of the imprisonment awarded under this section? The High Court and Courts in many parts of the country generally and wisely award only simple imprisonment in such cases.

Misdirected Energy.

In his Convocation address to the graduates of the Punjab University Sir Syed Sultan Ahmed, Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University, touched briefly upon the now much discussed question of educational wastage and misdirection of energy in schools and colleges. "The main reasons of this tragedy", he said, "are the total absence of any definite aim of the students receiving education at the Universities and the woeful one-sidedness of our University education." He rightly points out that the one-sidedness "can be very much minimised if we emphasise the vocational side of education and switch off the overflowing stream of students into new channels of instruction and thus remedy what is admittedly a very serious state of things". But despite repeated warnings the very serious state of things is suffered to continue from year to year, decade to decade. One is not, therefore, much surprised to learn that at the Convocation many graduates sang "Long Live Revolution".

Listening Acquaintance.

Brown: "No, I can't say that Talk-a-lot is a friend of mine. I merely have a speaking acquaintance with him."

Smith: "Most people have only a listening acquaintance."

UNITY—THE NEED OF THE HOUR. PRESENT."

Labour Govt. Is Prepared To Grant "Big Advance In Reforms."

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR INTERVIEWED.

"I believe that the Labour Government in England is prepared to give India a very big advance in the next instalment of reforms" declared Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) who has just returned from England, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative on Monday.

Our representative asked Sir Cowasji if the advent of the Labour Government would help Indian political aspirations, to which he replied:

"After conversations with good many labour members I have come to the conclusion that they are most anxious to do what is fair and just in the best interests of India. I also think that they are prepared to give India a very big advance in the next instalment of reforms."

"There has been a great deal of discussion," added Sir Cowasji, as to whether India will get what is called Dominion Status. It is, therefore, necessary to clearly understand what is meant by Dominion Status. Dominion Status would imply an absolute control over the army and also that the future Government in India should be exactly in the same position as the present Government vis-a-vis the Indian States.

The greatest optimist will have doubts about having complete control over the army in the immediate future and it is quite apparent to anybody who has devoted a little thought to the subject that there would be considerable difficulty for any Home Rule Government to be exactly in the same position as the present Government vis-a-vis the Indian States. Therefore, however, anxious the Labour Government may be to grant the aspirations of the extreme party in India, it would be very difficult if not impossible to do so."

"SHEER WASTE OF TIME."

"It appears to me that we have arrived at a stage when it is sheer waste of time to argue about the demand of immediate Dominion Status." There is much more important work for Indians to do, namely, to settle our own differences within the next few months when we shall be called upon to express definite opinions as to how far we are agreed on representation in the Assembly and in the local Councils on communal basis."

While appreciating the efforts that were being made to come to some understanding and to adjust the various interests, which varied in different parts of India, Sir Cowasji observed: "If we now fail to get control over our own internal affairs, the fault may be found to be ours. The present Government cannot help us to adjust our own differences, this must be done by ourselves. Unless there is quite a new atmosphere of "give and take" I am afraid we shall find ourselves in great difficulty at the Round Table Conference that has already been promised to us.

HIS ADVICE TO LOCAL LEADERS.

"Since conditions in each province are by no means the same, I would suggest that at least in Bombay the leaders of the different communities should meet and adjust their differences so as to be able to present a united front at the critical time. This will be easier in Bombay than in most other provinces in India and if we are the first to succeed in doing so not only shall we be doing our Presidency a great service, but we shall be setting an example to the rest of India."

THINK OF OUR "FRIENDS IN ENGLAND."

"I do not think we realise, he continued, the great harm done to our cause by extremist propaganda. It is exactly such propaganda that is wanted by the "die-hards" in England and they take full advantage, to our country's detriment, of every utterance in India which they consider will adversely effect public opinion in England. It will have been noticed that the critics of the Viceroy's statement in the House of Commons took full advantage of the interpretation placed upon that statement by Mahatma Gandhi and some other leaders of public thought in India. The statement could not possibly have been interpreted in the way attempted by some of our leaders. Such attempts, I am afraid, go to discourage some of our best friends in England This is most unfortunate.

"COOPERATION AT ANY PRICE."

"Personally I am against laying down any conditions for the price of co-operation, for the simple reason that there is much more important work to be done before the Joint Conference meets. The leaders of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities should not be allowed to go the Conference with conflicting demands. No better argument could be given to those who are anxious to see that there is no further advance in India than to conclusively prove that the two great communities in this country differ on vital points in regard to the future constitution of India. And, therefore, if instead of trying to lay down conditions the leaders of the two major communities are determined to come to a compromise the way seems to be now clear for self-government."

The need of the hour, concluded Sir Cowasji, was complete unity in the ranks of the two great communities in India.

DOMINION STATUS BY STAGES!

(Continued from Page 12.)

whichever may be more favourable to them, without prejudice to their right to contest other seats in general constituencies.

NO SEPARATE ELECTORATES FOR BENGAL.

29. In Bengal there should be no separate electorates for Hindus and Muslims and no reservation of seats, but the two communities should vote in a joint electorate.

30. Separate electorates should be formed for the depressed classes in Madras.

31. In the Bombay Presidency seats should be reserved for the depressed classes in joint electorates on a population basis or their voting strength, whichever is more favourable to them, without prejudice to their right to contest more seats in general constituencies.

32. In Assam seats should be reserved in joint electorates for the backward and depressed classes in the Surma valley and for the indigenous primitive races and backward and depressed classes in the Assam valley.

33. In the remaining provinces seats should be reserved for the depressed classes in joint electorates without prejudice to their right to contest more seats in general constituencies.

34. In Madras and Assam seats should be allotted to the backward classes, it being left to the local Governments to form electorates if possible, or otherwise to fill the seats by nomination.

35. In the United Provinces five seats should be reserved for the backward classes in joint electorates.

36. In Bihar and Orissa seats should be reserved for the aborigines and the backward and hill tribes in joint electorates.

37. Indian Christians should have reserved seats in joint electorates

38. Europeans should continue to have separate electorates in all provinces, except in the Central Provinces where a mixed constituency of Europeans and Anglo-Indians should be formed.

RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR ANGLO-INDIANS.

39. Except in Bombay, the Central Provinces and partially in Madras, seats for Anglo-Indians should be reserved in joint electorates.

40. The representation of Indians in the Burma Legislative Council should be on the same basis as at present; but their number should be increased in proportion to the increase in the total membership of the Council.

41. The reservation of seats for non-Brahmins in Madras and Mahrattas in Bombay should be abolished.

42. Seats should be allotted to Commerce and Industry in all provinces by special constituencies.

43. Seats should be given to the planters in Madras, Assam and Bihar and Orissa in special constituencies.

44. Seats should be assigned to the mining industry in Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces in special constituencies.

45. Seats should be allotted to labour by reservation in general constituencies in Bombay and by separate electorates in other provinces.

46. Seats should be reserved for landholders in special constituencies.

47. The representation of the Universities should be at the same strength as at present except that one more seat should be allotted to the three Universities of Allahabad, Agra and Lucknow.

48. The University franchise should be confined to members of the Senate or, in the case of the Dacca University, the Court of the University.

49. In every province five per centum of the total seats in the Legislative Council should be reserved for women. Election should be by joint or separate electorates, but if this be found impracticable representation may be given to women by nomination.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES.

50. The term of the Provincial Legislatures should be extended to four years.

51. The legislative power in the provinces should be vested in the Governor and the Legislative Council, and in the case of the United Provinces also the Senate.

52. The local Legislature should have the power to make laws for the peace and good Government of the province in respect of all provncial subjects; but it should not be empowered, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to repeal or alter as to the province any law relating to a provincial subject enacted by the Indian Legislature before the commencement of the new constitution.

53. No proposal for the appropriation of any provincial revenues or other moneys for any purpose should be made except on the recommendation of the Cabinet.

54. Without the previous sanction of the Cabinet it should not be lawful for any member of the local legislature to introduce any measure affecting the public revenues of the province or imposing any charge on those revenues.

55. The power to assent to or withhold assent from any bills passed by the local legislature should vest in the Governor

56. When the Central Government has been popularised in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, the Governor-General in Council may be authorised to assent to bills reserved for his consideration and to disallow provincial legislation within twelve months from the date of its receipt by him.

GOVERNOR'S POWER.

57. The Governor should have the power in cases of emergency to authorise such expenditure as may be necessary for the safety and tranquility of the province.

58. A second chamber in the provinces is unnecessary except in the United Provinces, where a second chamber should be created tentatively for a period of ten years.

59. The franchise for electors for the Senate in the United Provinces should be the same as the present franchise for the Council of State. The representatives of the depressed classes in the Senate should be elected by members of the provincial legislative council belonging to the depressed and backward classes.

60. Seats should be reserved for the Muslims in the Senate in a joint electorate on the basis of their population or voting strength whichever is found to be more favourable to them without prejudice to their right to contest other seats.

61. In regard to legislation the Senate should have concurrent powers with the Legislative Council, except that all money bills should be initiated in the Legislative Council only.

62. Budget and supplies should be voted by, and the ministry should be responsible to, the Legislative Council only.

63. Differences of opinion between the two chambers should be settled at a joint sitting of both chambers to be summoned by the Governor at his own instance or at the instance of either chamber.

OTHER PROPOSALS.

64. The existing classification of subjects into provincial and central should be re-examined by a special committee.

65. Until the Government of India is constituted on a popular basis by the transfer of departments to ministers all the revenues of a province should be at the disposal of the local government. The provincial government, however, should be subject to the obligation of paying to the Government of India such contribution as may be fixed by an impartial tribunal.

66. The powers now exercised by the provincial governments in respect of the High Courts should in future be exercised by the Government of India.

67. The reservation under Section 101 of the Government of India Act of one-third of the seats in the High Courts for members of the Indian Civil Service, saould be abolished.

68. One-third of the judges of the High Courts should be barristers of not less than ten years standing and one-third should be advocates or vakils who are not barristers. The Chief Justice of the High Court should in all cases be a barrister.

69. Except in Madras and Bombay the new provincial governments should be free to decide whether the All-India Services should be retained or provincialised. Should the Government decide to provincialise the Services in question due regard should be paid to the adequate representation therein of all communities.

ALL-INDIA SERVICES.

70. In Bombay the remaining All-India Services should be provincialised. All the prospects that the present members of those Services now enjoy being reserved to them

71. In Madras the two Services should remain All-India Services as at present, the remaining All-India Services being provincialised.

72. No order affecting the emoluments or pensions, no order of formal censure and no order on a memorial shall be passed to the disadvantage of any officer of an All-India or provincial service without the personal concurrence of the Governor. Any officer belonging to an All-India Service or appointed by the Secretary of State will be entitled to appeal to that authority against any such order.

73. It should be open to the Governments of Madras and Bombay to equip and maintain a local military force and a local militia.

74. The Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief should be entitled to inspect the local army and pass orders for its efficiency and maintenance; but they should not be entitled to direct the reduction of the force or any other step which will render the force less efficient.

75. Immediate steps should be taken by the provincial governments to effect the separation of executive from judicial functions.

16. Reforms should be introduced into the North-West Frontier Province on the lines of the Morley-Minto Reforms.

POWERS OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

77. The powers of superintendence and control of the Governor-General in Council over the provincial governments should be exercised only for such purposes as may be specified and differences of opinion between the Governor-General in Council and a local government as to the right of the former to intervene in provincial affairs should be decided by a special tribunal.

78. The Governor-General may supersede a local government and carry on the administration in case of breakdown or inability to maintain law and order in the province, but not in the case of financial insolvency. But the Governor-General may take any steps that he considers necessary to enforce the payment of any debt due by a local government.

79. The Governor-General should have the power to over-rule a provincial government for the purpose of maintaining peace and tranquility.

80. Subject to the approval of the Secretary of State the Governor-General should have power to suspend a provincial legislative council.

81. The Governor-General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State should have power to take any province under his immediate authority and management.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

82. All subjects except the defence of India and its relations with foreign and Indian States should be transferred to the control of ministers responsible to the Legislature.

83. Without the previous sanction of the Governor-General it shall not be competent to the Legislature to deal with any measure affecting:—

(a) the public debt or public revenues of India or imposing any charge on the revenues of India; or

(b) the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of British subjects in India; or

(c) the discipline or maintenance of any part of His Majesty's military, naval, or air forces; or

(d) the relations of the Government with foreign princes or states;

or any measure

(i) regulating any provincial subject or any part of a provincial subject, which has not been declared to be subject to legislation by the Indian Legislature; or

(ii) repealing or amending any Act of a local legislature; or

(iii) repealing or amending any Act of Ordinance made by the Governor-General.

CABINET OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

84. The Cabinet of the Governor-General should consist of not more than two executive councillors and not more than six ministers.

85. The appointment both of executive councillors and ministers should be made by the Governor-General at his own discretion.

86. Half the members of the Cabinet of the Governor-General should be Indians.

87. One executive councillor or minister should be a member of the Council of State and the rest should sit in the Assembly; and where they are not already members of the Legislature they should become such members "ex-officio."

88. Both the members of the Executive Council annd ministers should have the right to address either chamber of the Legislature but they should only have the right to vote in the chamber of which they are members.

89. The Legislative Assembly should consist of "00 members

90. In addition to the normal strength of the Assembly the Governor-General in Council shall have the power to nominate ten experts.

91. Europeans should be returned by separate electorates.

92. The representatives of all other communities and of labour and women should be returned by joint electorates.

93. In the case of the Depressed Classes, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, labour and women, should election by joint electorates present any insuperable difficulty recourse should be had to indirect elections.

94. Landholders and Indian and European Commerce should have special constituencies.

95. The President of the Legislative Assembly should be elected by the Assembly from amongst its own members.

96. The term of the Assembly should be extended to five years.

97. The strength of the Council of State should be increased from sixty to one hundred.

98. Seats in the Council of State should be distributed amongst the various communities and interests in the same proportion in which they are now held. The present proportion between the elected and nominated seats should be maintained.

SECRETARY OF STATE AND INDIA OFFICE.

99. The power to raise loans should be vested in the Government of India and it should be left to that Government to employ such agency as may seem desirable for this purpose.

100. The recruitment should be in the hands of the Government of India or of the provincial governments, as the case may be.

101. The appointment of representatives to international organisations, such as the League of Nations, should be made by the Government of India and not by the Secretary of State.

102. With the transfer of all subjects to a responsible ministry in the provinces the rules under Section 19A of the Government of India Act, restricting the Secretary of State's power of intervention, should be extended to the whole provincial field.

103. In the case of subjects transferred to responsible ministers in the Central Government the above rule should apply.

104. The Council of the Secretary of State should be abolished, in such a way that half should be re-constituted stituted in such a way that half the members are Indians elected from the members of the Central Legislature.

105. So long as the Secretary of State is to discharge his functions of superintendence and control over any subject not transferred to the Government of India he should be assisted by the appointment of two Indian Under-Secretaries of State, of whom at least one should find a place in Parliament.

106. So long as India does not obtain dominion status the Indian point of view should be represented in Parliament. Provision should accordingly be made for the representation of Indians in the British Parliament.

MISCELLANEOUS.

107. A military college should immediately be established in India and in other respects the recommendations of the Skeen Committee should be carried out.

108. A Supreme Court should be established in India.

109. A declaration of certain fundamental rights should be embodied in the Government of India Act.

110. Provision should be made in the Government of India Act which would enable full dominion status to be attained without the necessity for further inquiries by statutory commissions or other agency.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

—:o:—

Equality Before Law.

The following is the declaration of fundamental rights which the Committee wishes to be embodied in the new Government of India Act:—

"No subject of the King Emperor shall by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour or caste, or any of them, be disabled from or prejudiced for the purpose of holding or being recruited for any office or post paid out of public funds; or of adopting freely any profession, trade or calling, or engaging in any industry: or acquiring any right, title or interest in any property: or finding admission to any educational institution supported out of funds in the hands of the Central or Provincial Government or a local body; or entering or using public roads public wells and other places whatsoever so maintained: and all orders and enactments placing any such disability now in force are null and void.

Provided that this provision shall not affect the Punjab Land Alienation Act or any similar Act for the protection of agriculturists in India."

THE G. K. UNION

—:o:—

Report Of Annual Meeting Contradicted.

WORKERS CONDEMN RANADIVE'S CONVICTION.

Mr. S. V. Deshpande, the Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union writes under date 23rd instant:—

The report of the general meeting of the Girni Kamgar Union which appears in this morning's papers is incorrect. The facts are as follows. The agenda before the meeting was (1) adoption of the annual report and accounts and (2) election of new office-bearers. The meeting was to be held in May last but it could not be held then owing to the prohibition order of the police and the magistrate. The report and the accounts could not be placed before the meeting as they were not ready. A rough unaudited statement of accounts was read by the General Secretary.

ELECTIONS NOW.

When the question of elections came up the President suggested that the elections be postponed till the Meerut prisoners were released on the 2nd of January next. Several workers suggested that the elections should be held immediately, and that if all the Meerut prisoners were released, the office-bearers should resign and there should be fresh elections.

NO RESOLUTION PASSED

Messrs. Deshpande and Ranadive supported this view. After some speeches the President suddenly announced that the meeting was adjourned. No resolution was passed at the meeting. It is not true that the resolution "declaring the election of the Managing Committee which was chosen on the 21st of March 1929 should continue for the current year" was carried.

RANADIVE'S CONVICTION CONDEMNED.

A meeting of the workers was held under the auspices of the Union opposite the Spring Mill, on Monday evening, when a resolution was carried demanding that the new elections should be held immediately. The meeting also carried another resolution protesting against the sentence against Comrade Ranadive as part of the repressive policy of the Government against the workers' movement, and calling upon the workers to strengthen their Union and pursue their militant movement as a reply to this repressive policy.

THE FAMILY QUARREL.

—:o:—

Uproar In G. K. U. Meeting.

Mrs. Dange and Mr. V. H. Joshi in a joint statement state:—

We were surprised to find that the Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union has published in Monday's "Times of India" and "Bombay Chronicle" that Mrs. Ushabai Dange and Mr. Joshi were unanimously expelled from the G. K. U. by a resolution at a meeting alleged to be the adjourned annual general meeting of the Union held on Sunday last. The facts about the convening and proceedings of the meeting are as follows:—

NO REASONABLE NOTICE.

The hand-bill which announced this meeting bears a false date and was distributed only in the morning on Sunday. It does not contain anything about the consideration or otherwise of the expulsions of Mr. Joshi or Mrs. Dange. The only subjects mentioned were (1) Passing of Annual Accounts (2) Elections of Office-bearers for the New Year (3) such other business as the President might allow. In the meeting itself there ensued a great controversy about the accounts presented by the General Secretary without the consent of the Managing Committee.

AN UPROAR.

The Secretary viz. Mr. Deshpande declared that those accounts were fabricated and recommended that they should not be passed. So the passing of accounts was passed over. Then came the election matters. Deshpande moved that Messrs. Kandalkar, Tawade and Gowarde should be excluded from being candidates for elections. An uproar was the result.

THREAT OF LEGAL ACTION

Kandalkar's party opposed all elections first having condemned Messrs. Deshpande and Ranadive and got the elections postponed till the release of Meerut prisoners which is expected to happen at an early date. There was neither proposal nor discussion nor voting on the question of Mrs. Dange's or Mr. Joshi's expulsion. We are going to take all constitutional as well as legal steps against all the nonsensical and irregular actions of the present officers of the Union which will expose the immensity of the irregularity of the business of the Union in their hands since the non-appearance of the curfew order.

It was a Jolly Party

Jolly people, jolly games and jolly things to eat—especially the Rowntree's Jellies, which struck just the right festive note, with gay sparkling colours and their delicious fruit flavours.

ROWNTREE'S TABLE JELLIES

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Hundreds of different provinces calling "Female Protection Pills" the best and harmless drug to infallibly postpone conception keeping menses normal and health sounder. 4 months' Pills Rs. 2-- Dr. M. BOSE, B.A., M.D., H.B.L. Barbatipur, E. B. Ry. Bengal.

DASTARDLY ACT OF MISGUIDED FANATIC.

—:o:—

Bombay Meeting Condemns Bomb-Outrage.

SRADDHANAND-HAKIMJI ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The death anniversaries of the late Swami Shraddhanand and Hakim Ajmal Khan were celebrated in Bombay at a public meeting held under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. on Monday evening at the People's Jinnah Hall, Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta presiding.

In his opening remarks, the president observed that both Swami Shraddhanand and Hakim Ajmal Khan were martyrs in their own way. The whole of India had reason to be sorry over the deaths of these eminent patriots. Both of them had taken a vow to remove the poison of communalism from the Indian society. Swami Shraddhanand was a Hindu of Hindus and Hakim Ajmal Khan a Muslim of Muslims, and yet both of them were true and great nationalists. It was, indeed, a happy idea on the part of the B. P. C. C. that the citizens of Bombay were given an opportunity to commemorate the memories of both these departed patriots at one and the same meeting.

"UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT".

Mr. Mehta then referred to the most unfortunate incident of the bombing of the Viceroy's train. He called it a most dastardly act on the part of some misguided fanatic. It was an extremely unfortunate incident coming as it did at a most critical juncture in the history of their political movement. No words would be too strong to condemn the most cowardly attack As Congressmen, they were unanimous in their strongest condemnation of the incident.

Mr. B. G. Kher moved a resolution commemorating the memories of the departed patriots.

He joined with the president in the denunciation of the dastardly bomb outrage at Delhi. Non-violence was the only creed, he said with emphasis, that would liberate the country. Attacks like this, he added, far from helping the cause of the country, hampered the good work that Indian leaders were doing.

Coming back to the business of the meeting, the speaker described Swamiji and Hakimji as the two great protagonists of Hindu-Muslim Unity which was the greatest need of the country at the present hour.

Messrs. Ali Bahadur and Abid Ali who also spoke on the occasion condemne din unambiguous term the Delhi outrage.

The resolution commemorating the memories of the departed patriots was carried after which the meeting terminated.

THE MINUTES OF DISSENT.

Demands Of "All Parties" Muslim Conference Cut At Root Of Representative Govt.

SIR ZULFIQUAR AND DR. SUHRAWARDY'S RETORT

A careful perusal of the Minutes of Dissent and explanatory Memoranda attached to the Nair Committee's Report reveals that several attempts at compromise were made on many points, mostly unsuccessfully, more especially on the question of separate electorates for Muslims.

Sir Sankaran Nair, Raja Nawab Ali and Sardar Shivdev Singh who take their stand uncompromisingly for abolition of separate communal electorates, point out that communalism has infected the national life and that one Chief Justice exclaimed before the Committee with a gesture of despair that he and his colleagues had to recommend candidates for appointment on communal basis at the instance of members of Government who owed their position to communanl electorates. The demands of the All-Parties Muslim Conference at Delhi cut at the root of representative Government. There was no spontaneous demand for separate electorates on the part of Muslims even in 1907, but it was put forward by them only at the instigation of an official whose name is now well-known.

MILITARY BUDGET AND ASSEMBLY.

Sir Sankaran Nair and his two colleagues also urge that the military budget should be under the control of the Assembly and it should be cut down by one-third of the present figure since one-third of the army is kept for the maintenance of internal security, one-third for the defence of the Frontier and one-third as covering troops. They also recommend only for Bengal adult suffrage in order to ease the Hindu-Muslim tension in the Province.

SEPARATION OF BURMA.

Sir Arthur Froom pleads strongly for the separation of Burma which demand, he says, has received strong support from the Burma Government. Burmans feel, says Sir Arthur, that they have little or nothing in common with Indians and argues that the question of future financial and military relations between India and Burma could be easily decided by an authoritative tribunal presided over by a representative of Parliament. Sir Arthur is for law and order in the provinces being in the hands of an official or non-official, not necessarily elected, but as for Madras this portfolio could be in the hands of the Chief Minister, for in this province; the evidence has not disclosed the same uneasiness regarding the transfer of these subjects. Sir Arthur is strongly for the maintenance of the All-India Services throughout India recruited as at present and holds that to tamper with the present arrangement would prove a calamity. He is for separate communal representation and against the doubling of the present francsise. He recommends the starting of public schools as in his opinion the establishment of a Dominion Army is a lengthy process. Finally he wants statutory safeguard against discriminatory legislation.

Raja Nawab Ali is for reforms for the Frontier on the same lines as for the rest of British India and objects to reservation of law and order in Bengal.

AS COMMUNALISTS SEE AT IT.

Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan and Dr. Suhrawardy use very strong language against the attitude and activities of the Hindu Sabha and reveal the differences experienced in the Committee on the communal question by observing that throughout the discussions one thing that comes out most prominently is that Moslem rights and interests are treated with utmost contempt and injustice. "No canons of democracy can condone the crime of reducing the majority into a minority, but this has altually been done by the ruthless spirit of Hindu nationalisms." After pointing out how both these members and Sir Arthur Froom were outvoted by the casting vote of Sir Sankaran Nair and with the help of Dr. Gour and Mr. Shivdev Singh on the communal question, the authors of this minute of dissent remark: "The manifestation of this malevolent spirit is but a symptom of what might happen if the safeguards provided for minorities are abolished." In equally strong terms do they plead for statutory Muslim representation in the Cabinet and observe finally that until Hindus and Muslims compose their differences, the neutral British element must remain to deal out equal justice to all.

SIR HARI SINGH'S MINUTE.

Sir Hari Singh Gour occupies 150 pages of the document traversing the entire ground of Reforms and finally emphasising his objection to the separation of Sind, retention of All-India Services in the Madras Presidency establishment of a Second Chamber in the U. P. and reservation of law and order in Bengal. He strongly pleads for the establishment of a Privy Council (besides the Supreme Court) for it will, in his opinion, with one stroke settle the vexed question of the relationship between British India and Indian States.

Mr. Kikabhai Premchand in a separate report, while agreeing in a large measure with the recommendations of the main Committee, makes certain changes which, in his own words, are directed towards the establishmentn of full responsibility and autonomy in each province, but providing for stability and progressiveness of Provincial Governments by freeing the Judiciary from any shadow of political control by ensuring the direction of police without communal or particularist bias and by strengthening of the administration by the assistance of the element of all India Services which would secure the recruitment of the best men.

Mr. M. C. Rajah has a note on the depressed classes.—A.P.

ECONOMISTS TO CONFER.

—:o:—

Meeting In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23.

Over 60 leading economists of India are expected to attend the 13th Session of the Indian Economic Conference which commences in Allahabad on the 28th instant under the Presidency of Mr N. S. Subbarao, Vakil, Bangalore. Almost all the universities of the Country except Nagpur are expected to be represented at the Conference.

Besides University delegates, among others likely to attend the Conference will be Professor V. G. Kale, ex-president of the Conference and Mr. M. V. Kibe of Indore. Delegates would also pay visits to certain industrial and agricultural institutions and see the work of the village service league and study rural problems of United Provinces visiting some villages. Dr. Ganganath Jha, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University is the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Problems to be discussed are simple mathematical methods expressing economic concept. Recent advances in economic theory, marketing, finance and co-operative marketing of milk.—Free Press.

(Continued from Column 7.)

fancied for the Manchester Plate. The Stratford gelding obviously found the weight a stopper but he has game enough even if beaten. He must score this season.

FESTIVE WREATH was not far behind the placed horses in the race for the Carlisle Plate. It was the chestnut mare's first essay and her running suggested that she will be seen in better light when next saddled.

SARKHA is proving an expensive horse to follow. She faded out of the picture rather suddenly in the Andheri Plate Division II-A and gave her numerous backers a poor sort of run for their money. This mare strikes me as being one who needs strong handling and y be when she gets it, will win for us.

Note these:—FERDINAND, CULDE-SAC, FACINO and GARIBALDI.

SPORTING GOSSIP FROM ALL QUARTERS.

—:o:—

Bombay Owner's Luck.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy is certainly making the racing game pay. He has an excellent money-spinner in ANWAR who is in irresistible form at the moment. PUPPET has won for him, paying off her purchase price in the process and now NOFAL has credited him with the Venkatgiri Cup at Madras.

Obaid the crack Arab jockey made the trip to the Eastern capital and was associated with this useful horse's success.

Bombay horses had a blank day at Calcutta last week. However, it is pleasing to see that the light weight jockey, S. J. Meekings who has ridden successfully on this side in the past was astride two winners.

C. Hoyt has realized his ambition of steering a winner of the King-Emperor's Cup and it is probable that he will achieve the proud distinction of bringing off the "classic" double.

CHAMPION ARAB PERFORMERS FOR INDIA.

ASSAILAN the wonder mare of Iraq is on her way to India. She has been purchased by Mr. Begmanomed who is enhancing his string of race horses.

It is stated that TAJ ATIYAH another champion performer is also making the trip, but this one is only coming out on racing terms.

NORWEGIAN BOXER TO FIGHT AGAIN.

Otto von Porat the Norwegian heavyweight boxer who was recently suspended by the New York Boxing Commission has been given permission to fight the Spanish boxer Paotino Uzuecdin, so that he has not been long under the ban of the supreme boxing authority of the States.

FORMER WORLD'S CHAMPION AS PROMOTER.

Jack Dempsey has played many rolls in an adventuorus life. His latest is that of a promoter. He is making an attempt to match Phil Scott against Jack Sharkey who is virtually the Heavy Champion of the world now that Tunney has dennitely relinquished his title.

The Bombay team visiting Ceylong has proved too strong a combination for the European XI though the match was drawn. F. E Kapadia must be proud of his achievement for he has made a record for the Island, being the only visiting cricketer who has run up such a big score.

SMITH BEATS LINDRUM AT BILLIARDS.

Smith has succeeded in defeating Walter Lindrum in their Billiards match at Birmingham. It was a close fought duel and when the Australian struck a bad patch in the closing stages of the game the Newcastle man took full advantage. It is a pity that this pair are not completing in the English championships to be played off shortly.

A DELIBERATE ATTEMPT.

—:o:—

Police Guard Place Of Occurrence.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23.

The latest authentic information shows that the bomb outrage took place two miles outside New Delhi near Moghul King Humayun's Fort. The infernal machine had been buried beneath the ballast between rails, and was fired by means of a concealed cable attached to a small battery which was subsequently discovered at a distance of two to three-hundred yards from the line. The Bomb seems to have been touched off with the idea of getting His Excellency's coach which, however, was two or three coaches behind where the explosion occurred. A solid fragment of steel rail two feet in length was smashed. Part of wooden sleeper was blown to splinters.

It is extremely fortunate that serious damage was not done to the coach beneath which the explosion took place. Its verandah was badly smashed and woodwork was reduced to splinters. A number of plate glass windows was smashed.

The attempt was deliberate and had been carefully planned and carried out with great skill and secrecy. If the bomb had properly exploded it would have been fraught with graver consequences. While the only actual damage done was to one coach it is fortunate that the succeeding carriages jumped off and a serious accident was averted. Police are strongly guarding the place of occurrence. Vigorous inquiries are proceeding.—A. P.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

"THROUGH MY GLASSES"

"What The Running Tells.

(BY "PILOT").

Ten races made an unusually lengthy card on Saturday and with the evenings closing so rapidly an early start was necessitated. Several racegoers complained that they were asked to show up at Mahaluxmi at the inconvenient hour for which the first race was scheduled to start.

There was plenty that was interesting in the afternoon's sport. The betting on the races for Newly-landed Arabs did not create any great stir, but most people were keen to know whether the new crop revealed any horses of outstanding merit.

None of the performances could be called anything out of the ordinary but a paddock inspection revealed a number of horses which are likely to go on to higher things.

MAJID BEG a sturdy grey pony might have won on his first outing had his pilot sat down to ride him seriously, but over anxiety on Black's part cost him the race though the winner SHAHANA a useful three year old bay was going very smoothly at the finish.

I shall look for improvement from MANSHAD, PACKARD and AHMED. See that they go down on your list.

Mr. Dhalla has a great liking for chestnut horses. His new acquisition RIN TIN TIN was one of the best backed in the Novice Plate Division II and ran a forward race. Back him again.

HAYAR had a clean cut victory in spite of a poor passage. He should about repeat this success.

MUDLOOL was going well when he unshipped his pilot. Mr. Rummah's pony has been working well on the track and is one to remember as a likely future winner.

The finish of the race for the Carlisle Plate was such a close one that it is not surprising that people were found to dispute the correctness of the judge's verdict. VERDANT GREEN was a clear winner, but several people thought ORPHAN MAID had squeezed home second.

MANTILLA was finishing resolutely and I have an idea this filly will win before long. She is one of the dozen horses for whom I advised a following at the beginning of the campaign.

The judge's verdict was again faulted in the Andheri Plate Division II-A. Several people in a line with the winning post thought that PASHA should have got the winning number, but it was such a close affair that nobody could say with any certainty as to who had won.

ORANGE PRINCE can be written down as one of the most unlucky horses in training. Mr. Rehman's chestnut was late on the scene in the Andheri Plate Division II-B and could only just manage a fourth. However, he is beginning to look well again and may pay for a following.

FRATER was travelling better than most of them at the finish of the big race. The son of Cannobre has heavily bandaged out moved freely enough. Watch him over a longer distance of ground. He strikes one as a probable future winner.

Harrison has failed to win a race with WOOLWORTH KING. This son of King Sol is none too sprightly at the gate, but when he does strike off on level terms with his rivals I should think he will be a hard horse to beat. Trust him again.

CHABOOTRA was considerably

(Continued in Column 4.)

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THE BATTLE OF NAGPUR.

(Continued from page 6).

nothing but camouflage. Mr. Joshi and Chamanlal did not want to get out of the Commission. They wanted to dictate to the Congress but were foiled and hence arranged the split, a senseless act.

I maintain that every genuine Trade Unionist must abide by the decision of the majority. It is only thus can the cause of the worker progress. To secede, if defeated, is not genuine Trade-Unionism.

OUT-MANOEUVRED.

However things were moving forward, the ranks of the Centre Leftist group were seriously depleted, on account of the anti-Geneva resolution. A large portion of Bengal and Punjab seceded. The result was that when the open sessions of the Congress began on the last day the Centre-Left combine were in a minority. Clearly this was not realised by Mr. Joshi nor Mr. Chamanlal for out of the total votes at the open sessions the Centre-Left had only 454 and Mr. Joshi and ohter seceders numbered 478. With vastly superior forces Mr. Chamanlal and Mr. Joshi left the field without giving battle. They were badly served. Those lientenants of theirs who were spying how the land lay, we, clearly outwitted. We knew what our position was but we saw that Mr. Joshi realised only our strength. Clearly the Joshi Chamanlal group we out-manoevured and outmarshalled. Theirs was bad generalship. They leave, beaten ignominiously. If they had consolidated their position and given us a battle in the open Congress, they would have won on every single point. They would have captured every office. But we saw that they should be kept unaware of their strength and we were able to do so.

The Government policy has triumphed. The Whitley Commission has achieved what it came to achieve. The forces of Labour are divided and it is immaterial whether the means employed by the Reformist leaders were fair or not. But let us leave them to their inglorious fate.

For the future I have no fear. Comrade Deshpande will realise that now he is in a responsible office representing all shades of opinion and his course must be to strengthen the T. U. C. and his path must be a path acceptable to the centre as well.

I am sure that the dead branches burdening our progress forwards have fallen off. The movement will gain great vigour now. The emancipation of the workers is the only solution to the problem of eternal misery for nine-tenths of the human race and towards that liberation the T. U. C. must, will and shall play a great part.

Lord Headley And Dancing For Indian Students.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

A lecture at the London Prayer House, under the auspices of the British Muslim Society, was rendered remarkable on Sunday last through a rebuke uttered to Lord Headley by a Pathan. An Indian Muslim present on this, occasion describes the incidents thus.

Prior to the lecture Lord Headley spoke of a lady present who was evidently in distressed circumstances. Lord Headley appealed to the students present to assist her financially, and also to go to her and pay for instruction in Modern Ballroom Dancing. He said that there was nothing wrong in dancing. These, and other remarks, called forth a well-merited rebuke from a Pathan who was present. He asked Lord Headley to cease, as "we have not come here for this purpose."

When the Mosque House at Woking itself is used for demonstrations of dancing, it is hardly surprising that in the London Prayer House itself students should be encouraged to take part in modern dancing, and that Lord Headley should advocate this to those assembled for the purpose of hearing a lecture on an Islamic subject. What is surprising is that Muslim fathers in India do not realise that many temptations beset the student in England, wihout dancing being advocated by Lord Headley in a place which is supposed to be used for Islamic purposes.

DANCING EXHIBITIONS AT WOKING.

The publication of the fact that the Memorial House to the late Sir Salar Jung is used for exhibitions of dancing, has given rise to great indignation among respectable Muslims here. It is realised that as Khwaja Kamal-ud-Din and Lord Headley are the Trustees of the Woking Mosque that they can do as they like. "The Sunday Dispatch" of Nov. 10th in which the full story is printed was, no doubt, only too pleased to show that a Muslim body, i.e. the Woking Mission, cannot be taken seriously, but Christians should regard it as something freakish in nature, and not genuinely out for the propagation of Islam.

Leading Muslims here have expressed their disgust, and it is evident that the rank and file share their views also.

MR. PERSAI'S APPEAL REJECTED BY HIGH COURT

—:o:—

Naidu Scores A Century.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, C. I., Dec. 21.

Mr. R. P. Persai's appeal against his conviction for sedition by the District Magistrate was rejected by the High Court bench. The Court room was crowded with spectators. I hear the accused is going to appeal to the young Maharaja.

The whole of last week was full of sports and atheletic tournaments in which leading schools from Indore, Mhow, Dhar, Dewas, Rutlam and Jawara took part. The Residency maidan looked gay with crowds of students. In racing and throwing balls, and gymnastics, the Maharaja Shivajirao High School got prizes. The Malharashram also got award in high jumping. The Daly cricket shield tournament took place on the 15th and 16th instant on the Yeshvant Cricket grounds near Yeshvant Nivas Palace, Indore. The final match was played between Yeshvant Club and Mhow Military Regiment Club. The Mhow team made only 77 runs the Yeshvant club making 344 runs for six wickets. Capt. Naidu, the skipper of the Yeshvant club, alone contributed 113 runs and maintained his Quandrangular cricket match record of champion batsman. H. H. Maharaja Yeshvantrao Holkar. Hon. Col. Heale and several leading officers from the Residency were present to witness the cricket tournament. The Yeshvant club won the Daly cricket shield this year.

INDORE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The 8th session of the Indore Legislative Committte terminated last week. Only two bills; the Indore Pleaders' Amendment and Indore Cotton Transport Bills were passed. The Indore revenue jurisdiction and Indore Spread of Vernaculars Bills introduced by Mr. Sarvate were thrown out by the Legislative Committee. I hear the permanent holder of the post of the president of the committee, Mr. Rashid, who returned from Europe and will rejoin his post relieving Mr. A. R. Khan who is officiating for him.

MOTOR COLLISION TRAGEDY

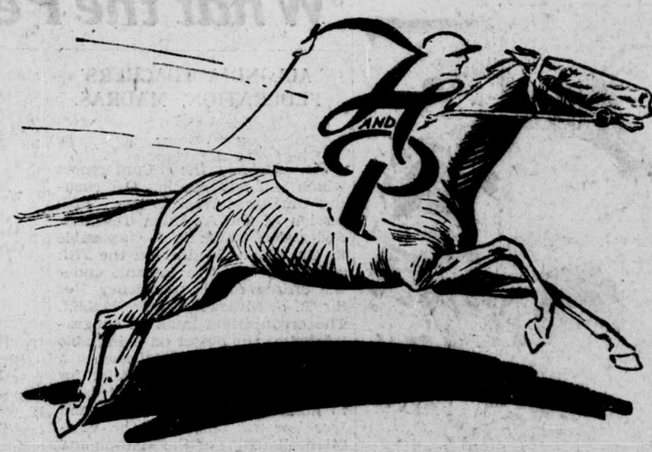
There was a collision of two crowded motor busses proceeding to Mhow, which resulted in the deaths of two passengers and serious injury to several others, who were taken to Tukojirao Hospital. About a year ago there was a similar accident on Dewas road. It is high time the administration and the Indore Police lent their attention to the regulation of traffic on big roads. I have invariably found caravans of bullock carts marching without lights and it is a riddle that many more serious accidents do not take place on these trunk roads. Now that many owners of motor cars make use of these roads and the Ghauts it is essential in the interest of public safety that the State police should take measures for the regulation of traffic, as it is done in British India where at regular intervals there are police maintained to register the numbers of cars and regulate the traffic. Even in Indore city which boasting of a municipalty on the model of Bombay much irregularity is noticeable in the matter of traffic excepting the main road from the station to old palace. In the city bullocks carts ply recklessly and without lights. Some thoroughfares are allowed to be obstructed by heaps of timber and building materials at the corner of narrow streets not with standing the heavy traffic on those roads. Will the municipality take steps to prevent this?

H. H. Maharaja Yeshvantrao Holkar is at present touring in Tarana district accompanied by his instructor Mr. C. U. Wills I. C. S., H. H. the Maharaja during his stay at Indore visited some offices and had interviews with the Heads of Departments. Last week he, in company with his tutor, was at the old Palace and visited the Accountant-General's office and the Huzur treasury.

INVESTITURE CEREMONY.

There are strong rumours that His Highness's Investiture ceremony takes place in the month of February 1930. In connection with this function the State has organised an exhibition in Biscoe Park, the exhibits it is stated will be confined to agriculture, horticulture, and education.

Sir Tukojirao Maharaja arrived with his party from Karachi and is now putting up at the Darya Mahal Palace Burwaha with his two Maharanis and Lady Sharmishta Devi his American wife. Divan Bahadur S. M. Bapna, the Prime Minister of Indore Raja Sir Sarupchand Hukumchand Raibahadur, Muntuzin Bahadur K. B. Purandere, the State Household officer. Annasaheb Gaikavad, Inamdar Holkar State, and several others visited Burwaha, with the object of paying their respects to Sir Tukojirao Maharaja.



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What the People Say

ALL-INDIA TEACHERS' FEDERATION, MADRAS.

—:o:—

Sir,—Among the Conferences which will meet during the ensuing Christmas Week is the fifth session of the All-India Teachers' Federation which is to assemble in the city of Madras on the 27th 28th, and the 29th instant, under the distinguished presidency of Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, K.C.S.I. The organisation must be congratulated at the outset on being able to secure the services of such a ripe and experienced publicist for the presidentship. It is pleasing to note that Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer has not only held the Vice-Chancellorships of the Madras and the Benares Hindu Universities, but has also given generously to the cause of education and has always been distinguished by the most progressive views on the subject. The Chairman of the Reception Committee is to be the Hon'ble Raja Sir Annamalai Chetti whose princely benefaction of twenty lakhs for the creation of the Annamalai University is well-known and whose purse has been open for many years for the unstinted support of educational charities of various kinds.

May I seek the hospitality of your columns to invite the attention of members of the teaching profession all over India and generally of all lovers of education to help this movement which aims not only at the creation of an effective professional organisation, but also at the advancement of the highest principles of education? It was only five years ago that some of us inaugurated this new organisation and enunciated its aims in the following words:

(a) To study educational problems with special reference to Indian conditons;
(b) To work for the adequate realization of the educational needs of India;
(c) To co-ordinate the working of the various teachers' associations of the country;
(d) To safeguard and advance the interests of the teaching profession in India, and to secure for it its legitimate place in national life;
(e) To act as a vehicle of representation at Inter-national Teachers' Conferences".

Successful annual conferences have already been held at Cawnpore, Patna, Calcutta and Bombay and the movement is now seeking a new centre in Madras where educational conditions are happily in advance of many other parts of India and where teaching organisations have already considerable good work to their credit. Anybody who takes the trouble of perusing the proceedings of the last Conference held at Bombay (Messrs. Longmans Green and Co., Rs. 2-8-0) will be easily convinced of the genuine efforts made by the Federation to advance educational efficiency and to give a lead to the country in matters on which the teacher can speak with experience and authority. There were a large number of papers read at the Conference on many aspects of the educational poblem in relation to India and representatives who came from various parts of the country went back, it is hoped, with the satisfaction that they had learnt some new ideas relating to their own craft. As in the case of last year, the Reception Committee at Madras is also arranging an Educational Exhibition and it may be claimed without any exaggeration that the purely pedagogic aspects of the Conference are receiving close attention.

The direction of educational effort for fostering a sense of international brotherhood is coming to be a recognised aim of the educational systems of to-day and the Federation can be said to have done something even in this direction. The All-India Teachers' Federation is one of the affiliated organisation of the World Federation of Educational Associations and was represented at the recent biennial Conference at Geneva by as many as twenty delegates, including Prof. D.K. Karve the founder of the Women's University, Dr. V. S. Ram of the Lucknow University and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, the well-known worker in the cause of Women's Educational Reform in India. A pan-Asiatic Conference is also to be held next year in Benares and as President of the Indian organisation under whose auspices the Conference is to meet, I have just heard from the National Federation of Teachers in the Philippines that a large number of delegates intend to attend the session coming in a special steamer chartered for the purpose. There can be nobler ideal than the meeting of people for the great work of spreading enlightenment over the world and it is hoped this All-India India organisation will receive the public support its great aims deserve and the fifth session in Madras will mark an important stage in its advancement.—Yours, etc.

P. SESHADRI,
Chairman, Executive Council, All-India Teachers' Federation
&
Member, Board of Directors, World-Federation of Educational Associations.
Sanatana Dharma College, Cawnpore, Dec. 17.

"TEACHING OF ZOROASTER,"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—K. K. Dadachanji's desperately long rigmarole is really amusing. He is drawn out by G. K. N. and Co., in their support for certain purposes, which are not in common with them and him. He is for vices like polygamy and is not tired of their praise before Parsis.

As regards his challenge to have a discussion with him on the question at issue I decline to accept it because he does not know the sacred languages and he simply relies on second and third rate translations and information, and as I have shown in one of my previous articles the best of the translators on whom he and his ignorant associates rely as publicly confessed that he himself was not sure of some of the translations because the language was so obscure to him. As regards the spuriousness of one of the books he and they rely on, I have more than once advised them to look into the records of the Parsi Panchayet to find out whether it was not directed to be suppressed: and I have also drawn attention to the fact to the great English Pahlavist commenting on the passages in the book these people rely on as without reserve stated that those passages were written by an ignoramus who could not understand the original texts.

In support of his attachment to polygamy K. K. Dadachanji cites the example of several nations, both ancient and modern, who practise it and even polyandry. It is no business of mine to speak of the practices of other people. But this reminds me of a very important fact, that according to the best of Greek historians such vices were unknown among the Persians, but, some of them copied such from other nations as a sort of luxury. The world renowned Magi to whose race I am proud to belong were rightly very intolerent in this matter and their very deterrent punishments made those luxurious and such vice loving people revolt. Just as we have amongst us people of the type of G. K. N. and his associates who mimic others in matters of dress and foppery, who dislike their national dress and who even want to do away with the commandments of their religion because they come in the way of their luxurious habits, the Parsis of the Sassanian period had their counterparts also, who brought about the downfall of the Empire.—Yours, etc.

M. P. MADAN.

December 11.

VICTORIA JUBILLEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Several questions appeared sometime ago in the papers in connection with the working of the V. J. Technical Institute, to be replied by the authorities of the Institute to test the truth or otherwise of these allegations. I would like to add some more questions to the previous ones which I hope the authorities of the V. J. Technical Institute will care to reply.

(1) On page 127 of the report of the Industrial Commission 1916-18 it is stated. "So far as the training in the mechanical engineering is concerned ex-students are nearly all employed in the subordinate capacities and there is little probability that many of them will rise to high positions. The courses of instruction extend over four years of which the last six months have to be spent on practical work. Enquiries made of the managers of workshops and factories in which the students received this part of their training did not convince us "that the arrangements were of a satisfactory character. In view of the conclusion we have reached regarding the training of the mechanical engineers "we cannot regard the work done in the Institute for this class of students as satisfactory." Will the authorities explain what steps have been taken to improve the mechanical department?

(2) Is it a fact that the department of mechanical engineering is degenerating day by day? If that is so, may I know why?

(3) Is it a fact that nearly a hundred well-qualified students seek admission to the electrical department, but only few are admitted? If that is a fact, may I know, why the authorities have failed to make suitable provisions at the new buildings at Mantunga for admitting more students?

(4) Will the authorities explain why no way has yet been found to repair the cracked buildings due to which the weaving shed is rendered idle?

(5) Is it a fact that the dyeing and bleaching plant at the Institute is not working? If that is so, will the authorities kindly explain why it is so?

(6) Is it a fact that the Institute gives a full Technological certificate in the textile manufacture? Will the authorities agree with me when I say that without training in practical sizing, the course, in the textile manufacture cannot be called complete? If that be the case, will the authorities explain why the textile department, is not equipped with a sizing machine?

Is it a fact that the Head of the Sanitary Engineering Department is a mere practical plumber, and without a sanitary engineering degree or a diploma, of any recognised University so as to justify his occupying such a responsible position?

(8) Will the authorities test the ability of this Head of the department?

(9) Is it a fact that he teaches such subjects which are not helpful to the students in their practical career?

(10) Is it a fact that a few months ago the students of the sanitary engineering department absented themselves often? If that is so, will the authorities explain why that was so? Is it due to the discontent among the students created on account of his teaching?

(11) If No. 10 is a fact will the authorities explain what seps they have taken and mean to take to remove the discontent?

(12) Is it a fact that some time back, the students of the sanitary department approached the principal and secretary to get their grievances redressed?

(13) If No. 12 is true, will the principal explain what steps he has taken and means to take over this vital issue?

(14) Will the principal and secretary as person interested in engineering progress explain whether the knowledge imparted under the able guidance of the present head of the sanitary engineering department is of as much use as it ought to be after spending four years?

(15) Will the authorities explain, whether (a) the principal can enforce discipline by judging matters one-sidedly? (b) he can threaten the students in matters of discipline by comparing V. J. T. Institute with British Technical Colleges or Institutes without examining the working of the sanitary engineering department about which the students have a right to complain?

(16) On page 30 para 40 of the majority report of the Industrial and Technical Education Committee 1921-22 it is stated "when the new Institute is opened (Matunga) extended courss can be undertaken for example, demonstrations of sizing, bleaching and dyeing and cloth testing in the textile department, testing of electrical machinery and plant in the electrical engineering department, testing of materials in the mechanical engineering department, the small scale manufacture of paint varnishes, soaps, candles, and oils in the chemical department and more varied and advance work in the sanitary department". Will the authorities explain what steps they have taken to fulfil the above statement made before the committee?

(17) Is it a fact that the Institute has not been equipped with any of the above things according to the statement and no attempt has been made towards its fulfilment? If that is so, is it not justifiable to say that Messrs. R. D. Bell and A. J. Turner who as members have signed the majority report and who act as authorities over the Institute, have hopelessly failed in their duty?

(18) Is it a fact that the authorities have not cared to reply to sets of questions which appeared in papers sometime back under a non-de-plum? Is it because the questions are irrefutable?—Yours, etc.

TRUTH.

MISCHIEVIOUS PROPAGANDA.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I am glad that Mr. H. D Rajah has nailed to the counter the tissue of misrepresentation spread by your contemporary, the "Times of India" in connection with the most successful session of the Ahmedabad Youth Conference.

Now it is busy conducting a campaign of calumny against the Indian National Congress to be held at Lahore. Day after day it shamelessly publishes an account purporting it to be from its Lahore correspondent with a view to discourage all the intending visitors to the Lahore Congress. Its readers are being told every day that there is going to be a communal altercation at Lahore during the session of the Congress! Is this honest journalism? Can unfairness in journalism go any further?—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

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GUPTA PRAYAG DISPUTE.

—:o:—

Muslim Deputation Waits On Junagadh Dewan.

A deputation of Muslims consisting of Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Mr. Syed Murtuza, M.L.A., Mr. Mahomed Shafi Daudi, M.L.A., Chaudhri Mahomed Ismail Khan, M.L.A., Mahomed Ali Allabux, Dr. Syed Jalaludin Kadri, Haji Abdullah H. Kasam, Dr. A. M. Mansuri and several others waited on the Dewan Saheb of Junagadh regarding the Gupta Prayag dispute. In the course of their representation they said:—

Your Honour has duly considered the evidence led before the Commission, as also the report submitted by them and have held a personal inspection of the locality in the presence of the parties: it is hardly necessary in the face of very clear and direct evidence in this case, to repeat the grounds, on which we base our claims on behalf of Muslim community of India, to visit the said shrines and perform the annual Oras and other ceremonies there.

We are constrained to observe that your Honour's decision does not recognise the claims of the Muslims as they ought to have been; for, if it is once conceded that there are ancient tombs, and one of them is that of a saint held in high reverence by large section of the Muslim community, the entire plot of land becomes Wakf and as such, it cannot form the subject-matter of ownership; it cannot belong either to the State or to the Prayag Mahant, and we submit that, if the area covered by these tombs was included in the settlement, it was an error, and such error cannot effect the religious and legitimate rights of the Mussalmans.

The oldest of the Hindu inhabitants of the Una and Delvada examined before the Commission as also the various officers, who were stationed from time to time at Una have testified in very unequivocal and clear terms to the existence since times immemorial, that is to say, these tombs were there since long before the date of the settlement on the Mahant. It is nobody's case that they were constructed after the settlement; if so settlement must be taken to be subject to the rights already created in favour of the Muslim community.

It is a well-established principle of Law that a tomb, no matter what poor man may be buried under it, cannot form the subject of ownership (vide Taiyubjee's Mahomedan Law, page 302), and t is also laid down in various decisions of the various High Courts in British India that the tombs of a saint held in reverence become a public charitable institution, in short a Wakf. It has also been stated in Hidaya that general dedication for the purpose of a cemetery establishes Wakf. The point is so clear that it is needless for us to quote large number of decisions of the several High Courts thereon. These tombs, therefore, could not be of the ownership either of the State or of the temple.

TOMBS OR SAMADHIS.

In the present case, though the Commission has held it proved, that there are three tombs of the Muslims, we respectfully submit that there are many more, these having disappeared due to negligence or wilful destruction. As regards the two tombs that the Committee have not been able to determine to be of Muslims or of Hindu Brahmcharis, we respectfully submit this is a clear error; the situation structure, and size will suffice to show that they are Muslim tombs. Samats are much smaller in length and bodies are not buried North to South as is the case with Muslim tombs which lie lengthwise from North to South.

Hence with regard to the decision already pronounced we respectfully request your Honour to consider three points (a) the whole plot should be held to be public Muslim Wakf, (b) the Muslims' right to visit it at all hours unfettered by any permission from the caretakers may be kindly declared, and (c) there should be a specific declaration of the right of the Muslims to hold Oras and such ceremonies as are usually connected with the shrines of well-known saints.

Intimately connected with the question at issue is the one relating to the closure of the mosque against the Muslims. The mosque, it is quite obvious, was meant for the Mussalmans coming to pay their homage to the saint buried in close vicinity of the mosque in particular, and other Mussalmans in general. It is highly revolting to the religiously-minded Mussalmans to see their place of worship closed to them. The incident of the closing of the mosque, as we understand, has a very deplorable history behind it. But we do not want to enter into its details. It is enough for our purpose to say that several attempts were made in the past to deal with the question of the closing up of the mosque. But owing to the ignorance of the Mussalmans of the locality as to the ways and means of getting their grievances redressed the matter did not assume much importance.

In the circumstances, we further pray that the Mussalmans may be allowed access to the said mosque without prejudice to the other party.

DEWAN'S REPLY.

The Dewan in his reply said:—

I have listened with great interest to the representation submitted by you in connection with the Prayag dispute. I am conscious of the great trouble and self sacrifice, which you have made in approaching me, with regard to this question, which appears to be agitating the minds of both the Hindu and the Mahomedan communities. I need hardly assure you that your representation in common with that from the Hindu gentleman will receive the fullest consideration what they deserve, coming as they both do from such representatives and respectable gentlemen of both the communities.

The Junagadh State stands second to none in its keen anxiety for preserving harmonious relations between the two principal communities that constitute its subjects. The pages of history are flowing with accounts of this and I think I have given sufficient proof during my administration to convince everyone of my keenest desire to pursue the traditions so worthily put forward by my illustrious predecessor, Vazir Bahavdinbhai of pious memory. You will please excuse me for my not being able to say anything further at the present stage or holding out my assurance, because, as you are aware a deputation of Hindu gentlemen has already waited on me on the 25th and has made submissions on the very points that you have raised. Both these representations will be submitted by me to His Highness the Nawab Saheb and orders, which I hope will satisfy the just claims of both the communities, will be passed in due course.

Gentlemen, I thank you once more for the trouble taken and beg to assure you of the great assistance which your as well as the other representations will give me in deciding this difficult question.

QUEUE SYSTEM IN INDIA.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is not very pleasing to note the way in which people crowd and try to supersede over one another at the railway ticket offices, even at the 1st and 2nd class windows on the termini stations of Bombay. The same is true of the other public places like the banks and theatre ticket offices of the different picture houses in Bombay. I wonder if the 'queue system' could not be encouraged in this country, which only means standing after one another according to arrival. In England and practically all over the Continent of Europe, people queue up for nearly anything. At the ticket issuing offices, while getting into trams and omnibuses, at the banks, theatre and picture houses, even for the public urinals, you will see people standing in queues and taking their chance accordingly. It is evident that this eliminates a lot of unnecessary trouble and waste of time of the public itself and is a very rational thing to do besides.

I think with a little guidance from the authorities at the spot and the co-operation of the public, this system can be advantageously adopted at least in big cities such places where a little educated public is expected. Such as we can expect for the higher class accommodation on railways and in theatres, etc., and banks public should give its opinion.—Yours, etc.,

Z. A. VAHIDY.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Now that the question of the release of all political prisoners is going to be thrashed out, let it be clearly understood to the authorities concerned that by political prisoners we mean all persons undergoing trial or convicted for the offence of loving their country. The half hearted release of a few patriots here and there will not at all be considered satisfactory and no responsible Congressman will ever attach any value to it.

If Lord Irwin is sincere and means what he says let him withdraw the Meerut and the Lahore trials, drop all the sedition trials now taking place in the country, release all the martial law prisoners and those convicted in the political conspiracy trials. Let him also release Bhagat Singh, Dutt and others who were after all guided by patriotic motives.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

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Nair Committee's Timid Proposals.

DYARCHY IN CENTRAL GOVT.

The report of the Indian Central Committee presided over by Hon. Sir Sankaran Nair and composed of Sir A. H Froom, Raja Nawab Ali Khan, Hon. Sardar Bahadur S. S. Uberoi, Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Dr. Abdullah al-Mamun Suhrawardy and Mr. M. C. Rajah, is published. It is a bulky volume of 428 pages, containing, "inter alia," a summary of recommendations, letters of Sir John to the Viceroy (dated 6-2-1928), the memorandum by Hon. Sir Sankaran Nair, the Hon. Raja, Nawab Ali Khan and Hon. Sardar Bahadur S. S. Uberoi and the Minutes of Dissent by (1) Hon. Sir Arthur Froom, (2) Hon. Raja Nawab Ali Khan, (3) Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, (4) Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah and also the Memorandum by Sir Hari Singh Gour and the report of Mr. Kikabhoi Premchand.

The principal changes which the Committee wish to be introduced in the system of Government set up under the Government of India Act of 1919, cover 7d pages of the volume. At the end of the report, under the head "Conclusion" (India's Demands), the Committee observes:—

"We have now set forth in detail some of the principal changes which we wish to see introduced in the system of government set up under the Government of India Act of 1919. In order that the true significance of those changes may not be obscured by the foregoing discussion of the detailed provisions, we desire to state in explicit terms what we consider to be India's minimum demands. We demand an explicit declaration on the part of the British Parliament that full dominion status for India is the goal at which it aims. We demand, further, that an immediate and substantial step should be taken towards the attainment of that goal by the conferring on the provinces of a liberal measure of autonomy and by making the Government of India responsible to its legislature in accordance with our detailed recommendations. Lastly, we demand that provision should be made in the Government of India Act which will enable the above goal to be reached without the necessity for further inquiries by statutory commissions or other agency.

We are convinced that there is no safe half-way house between an immediate advance on the lines which we have indicated in our Report and an ultimate surrender by the British Government after years of agitation and bitterness to India's insistent demand. We make no apology for stating India's case in the plainest and most forcible manner, for we believe that this may be the last opportunity that a British Government will ever have of rallying to its side all the saner and more responsible elements of Indian opinion, and of strengthening their hand against the forces of disorder. We cannot believe that the British Government will be so blind to the teaching of history that it will fail to take advantage of this opportunity and, by an act of far-seeing and magnanimous statesmanship, set the crown on the great work that Britain has done for India."

The Committee, after expressing their "gratitude to all those who have come forward to help us in our task," state.

"Some of us do not agree with all the conclusions reached by the Committee; and in some cases, even where we agreed, we desire to put forward the arguments by which we support those conclusions more fully than could be done in the main report. We therefore sign the report subject to our minutes of dissent or explanation which are appended.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY EVERYWHERE EXCEPT BENGAL.

Communal Electorates To Go.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATION FOR EUROPEANS.

Adult Suffrage In 1961!

The report of the Indian Central Committee cooperating with the Indian Statutory Commission presided over by Sir John Simon is available for publication to-day. Arrangements have been made for its publication simultaneously in India and England. The report is which 428 printed pages of book form contains the main recommendations of the Committee, supported by majority of the members, minutes of dissent on certain matters by some of the members and separate memorandum by some of them.

The following were the members of the Committee:—

Sir Sankaran Nair, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman), Hon'ble Sir Arthur Froom, Kt., C.I.E., The Hon'ble Raja Nawab Ali Khan, Sirdar Baharu Siv Dev Singh Ubreo, Nawab Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, Kt., C.S.I., Sir Hari Singh Gour, Kt., Dr. Abdullah Suhravardy, Mr. Kikabhai Premchand and Rao Bahadur N. C. Rajah. The first three members were elected by the Council of State as their representatives, Sardar Uberoi was nominated by the Viceroy from the Council of State and the rest five members were nominated by the Viceroy from amongst the members of the Legislative Assembly.

SEPARATE MEMORANDUM AND SEPARATE REPORT.

Sir Sankaran Nair, Raja Nawab Ali Khan and Sardar Uberoi have jointly appended a separate memorandum to the report while Mr. Kikabhai Premchand has not signed the main report and has written a separate report. Separate minutes and dissent have been appended by Sir Arthur Froom, Raja Nawab Ali Khan and Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan and Dr Suhravardy, the latter two have joined together in their minutes. Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah has also written a separate minute detailing the needs and position of the depressed classes. Sir Hari Singh Gour has also appended a long and separate memorandum

The report has been priced as Rs. 2-8-0 in India and 4s-6d. in foreign countries. Three appendices, the first containing the summary of the recommendations, the second containing the letter of Sir John Simon to His Excellency the Viceroy on February 6, 1928 and the third containing figures of population have been added to the report.

A DIVIDED CREW.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

QUESTION OF SIND & BURMA:

1. Sind should be separated from the Bombay Presidency and made into a new province

2. Burma should not be separated from India.

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE:

3. Excepting Law and Order in Bengal the distinction between reserve and transferred subjects should be abolished and all subjects, save those specifically classified as central, should be provincial.

4. The Cabinet should consist of eight ministers in Madras, six in the United Provinces, five in Bombay, Bengal, Punjab and Burma, four in Bihar and Orissa and Assam and three in the Central Provinces.

5. There should be joint responsibility in the Cabinet.

6. The Governor should select the Chief Minister and appoint the other ministers on his recommendation.

7. The Chief Minister should preside at the meetings of Cabinet and, save in respect of Law and Order in Bengal, should distribute the portfolios amongst the members of the Cabinet.

8. Rules for the transaction of business of the local government should be prepared by the Cabinet and submitted to the Governor for his approval.

9. The Governor should not be a member of the Cabinet.

10. The portfolio of Law and Order in Bengal should be placed in charge of a member, not necessarily an official, appointed by the Governor; such member will, on appointment, become an ex-officio member of the Legislative Council.

11. Adequate notice should be given before any motion of want of confidence is introduced in the Legislative Council. No such motion should entail the resignation of a ministry unless two-thirds of the members present vote in favour of it.

SALARIES OF MINISTERS PRESIDENTS.

12. The salaries of ministers and of the President of the Council should be fixed by an Act of the local legislature.

13. The Governor should exercise only the ordinary constitutional power of dismissing the Cabinet.

14. For the purpose of maintaining peace and tranquility in a province the Governor should have extraordinary power to issue orders in the name of the government and, if necessary, to overrule his Cabinet.

15. It should be open to the Governor to direct, or prohibit the transfer of any district magistrate or district superintendent of police to and from any district.

16. If the Governor differs from the Cabinet on any question affecting (a) the religion or the religious rites of any class of British subjects in British India, (b) any central subject; or (c) the interests of another province he should have the power to refer the question to the Governor-General, whose decision shall be final.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

17. The present electora should be doubled immediately.

18. The Legislative Councils should have the power to alter the franchise at the end of their second term; provided that any change shall not be carried into effect unless it is passed at a special meeting of the Council and is supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present.

19. Unless a more rapid advance is made earlier in the direction of adult suffrage, one-third of the population should be compulsorily enfranchised in 1941, two-thirds in 1961 and the whole in 1961.

20. The question of further extension of the franchise in Burma should be left to the discretion of the local Legislative Council.

21. The Provincial Legislative Councils should be enlarged.

22. The official bloc should be entirely eliminated.

23. The Governor should have the power to nominate to the Legislative Council for the purpose of particular bills not more than two experts.

24. The nomination of non-officials should be entirely done away with.

25. Except in the case of Europeans in all provinces, Anglo-Indians and depressed classes in Madras, Karens and Indians in Burma, communal electorates should be abolished.

26. Seats should be reserved for other minorities in joint electorates. The members of a community for whom seats are reserved should be free to contest other seats in general constituencies.

27. In provinces in which they are in a minority Muslims should be given the privilege of having seats reserved for them in joint electorates, either on a population basis or on their voting strength, whichever may be more favourable to them; and further they should be permitted to contest seats in general constituencies beyond the number actually reserved for them.

28. Seats for Hindus and Sikhs in the Punjab and for Sikhs in other provinces where their numerical strengh entitles them to representation should be reserved in joint electorates on a population basis or their voting strength.

(Continued on page 7.)

EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS.

—:o:—

Over Whelming Wafdist Majority.

ANTI-WAFDISTS SUFFER BAD DEFEAT.

LONDON, Dec. 22

An overwhelming Wafdist majority is certain. Of 150 seats including unopposed returns the results of which are so far known, the Wafdists have won 142 seats. All anti-Wafdists in Cairo will forfeit their deposits except the Ittehadist ex-Finance Minister Aly Pasha Maher.—Reuter.

END OF AN UNFORTUNATE CONTROVERSY.

—:o:—

Site For Lajpatrai Statue

(From A Correspondent).

LAHORE, Dec. 23

The site for Lala Lajpatrai's statue was granted by the Government to-day. Rai Bahadur Bakhshi Sohanlal, President, Arya Swarajya Sabha, received the Commissioner's letter intimating that a small plot in Gol Bagh in front of the Town Hall where in 1911 1912 a statue of King Edward was fixed, has been alloted for Lala Rajpatrai's statue which as previously stated, has been made at a cost of Rs. 25,000 by the Baroda Sculptor. The statue is made of bronze is of full size. The Secretary of the Sabha in an interview said that they would place the pedestal and statue at the sanctioned site this week and perform the unveiling ceremony. The Hon. Mr. Patel, Presdient, Assembly, has consented to perform the unveiling ceremony. The statue is now placed in the Pari Mahal office of the Sabha.

Yesterday the All-India protest day was celebrated in accordance with the announcement of leading Congressmen and public workers of Lahore. Pandit Motilal Nehru has promised the Secretary of the Sabha that if Government did not grant the site they would make it an All-India question and would move resolutions in the open Congress.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

—:o:—

Dr. G. Jha Elected Chancellor

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23.

Election by Court of Dr. Ganganath Jha as Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University for the third term in succesion has been confirmed by Sir MalColm Hailey, Governor of the United Provinces in his capacity as Chancellor. In view of certain irregularities alleged to have been committed during election proceedings which were conducted by the Chancellor himself, Dr. Jha's election had aroused much criticism and memorials were also sent to the Chancellor by members of the Court asking him to declare the election null and void. His Excellency, however, confirmed the election.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

DEODHAR ON QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 22.

About ten miles from Poona, Chinchwad, the holy place dedicated to Moraya Gosavi, one of the most respected holy men of Maharushtra, thousands, of people men, women children assembled yesterday to pay their homage to the saint and to partake of the sacred food distributed in memory of the day. All classes of people throng to that place and motor-lorries from Poona, and elsewhere ply rapidly to and from Chinchwad. There is an unending crowd hustling for having "Darshana" of the saint and for the serving of food also huge pandals are erected. It is indeed a sight to see. Hillocks of rice and wells of vegetables are exhausted. Trustees of the temple and other volunteers are busy looking to the comfort of the serried ranks of visitors. The saint has a large circle of devotees in Maharushtra and outside.

SESSIONS COURT.

A rape case is being heard by the Sessions Judge against one Babu Nana of Chas in Khed Taluka. He is a young man of about 23 He is charged with having raped one Bhima, a married girl of 19 in a forest when she was taking bread to her uncle working in his fields. The complainant Bhima in her evidence told the whole story. She was cross-examined by Mr. Ghaswalla. The old uncle was also examined. He deposed that he saw the crime being committed, but as he was away and old, he could not run up to prevent it. Some more witnesses also were taken up and the hearing was adjourned to the 29th.

THE COMMON WEALTH ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Shareholders' meeting, of this Company, was held in the Assembly Hall up the N. M. Vidyalaya under the presidentship of Khan Bahadur M. N. Mehta. The report of the Company's progress was read. So far 1830 shares were sold and the capital had gone up to Rs. 45750/- the insurance work of the Company also was gradually prospering. Only within the last six months policies worth more than three lakhs were issued.

FUTURE OF HINDU TEAM.

The local "Dnyan Prakash" has published a special interview with Professor D. B. Deodhar in connection with the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament and the future of the Hindu Team In the course of the same he says:—

"The next Tournament will be played in Poona in September. The M. C. C. Team too is coming to Bombay and it is pressed to allot at least two days to Poona out of the 15 given to Bombay. Broadly speaking new men must be recruited in the teams every year. And they must be given opportunity to show their skill at least for two or three years. Cricket is a very uncertain game and therefore only a single failure ought not to disqualify a man permanently. The narrow-mindedness exhibited during the past ten or twelve years had thrown away out of play a dozen promising players. In the last play, the Parsi team looked at once demoralised. The Hindus have unquestionably established themselves well in the sporting world. But there is much room for improvement. Fielding must be considerably improvevd by them. At present, the teams are selected only a week or so before the Tournaments. This time is too short to create the esprit d'corps and camaraderee among the players and make them fully well acquainted with peculiarities of the play of one another. Therefore at least one month prior to the beginning of the matches, the teams must be constituted."

In the David Cup Cricket Match between the Law College and the, Deccan College, the latter won with 11 wickets and 33 runs.

The annuual social gathering of the Maharashtra Education Society was held on Thursday under the presidentship of Mr S. G. Ranade. There was a varied programme of amusements. The school has its own grand building now and it is progressing rapidly.

In the foot-ball match held on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana between N. M. Vidyalaya and the N. E. School, the latter won by two goals.

A poor cart-man was found dead of cold behind the Reay Market on the stand.

Next Year's Congress.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 22.

Poona discussing the venue of next year's Congress session? The Bombay City Congress Committee also has made up its mind to invite the next Congress either annual or special session to be held in Bombay. On the other hand Satara and Nasik are also inviting the Congress to their places The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee also has, it is understood, issued its usual invitation to the A. I. C. C. to accept its invitation as it was promised last time that the Congress after Lahore session would go to Poona. The Poona politicians seem to be very very desirous of having the Congress in Poona.

POONA STUDENTS.

Poona students claim to be one-sixth of the population of Poona. All colleges and schools in Poona are full and progressing.

END OF RUSSO-CHINESE CONFLICT.

Joint Conference To Meet At Moscow To Settle Outstanding Questions.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The end of the Russo-Chinese Conflict in Manchuria is indicated by a Moscow message which announces that Simanovsky and Tsai-yun-Sheng, the Russian and Chinese representatives respectively, have signed a protocol at Khabarovsk restoring "status quo" with regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway and respective Consulates and Commercial organisations in Manchuria and Soviet Far Eastern territory. Meanwhile troops on both sides are to be withdrawn and prisoners released. The Russo-Chinese, Conference will meet at Moscow on January 25 to settle outstanding questions. —Reuter's.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8

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